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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is a supplement to one published in 1975. It contains similar information and is organized in almost the same fashion. A few categories were added, and a comparison of the two tables of contents will reveal the differences. The first section examines the attitudes of the poor. Some of the areas specifically dealt with are the following: (1) aspects of the life style that affect attitudes of the poor, (2) attitudes of the poor toward welfare, (3) attitudes toward other classes, (4) attitudes about the future, fate, and destiny, (5) attitudes about antipoverty programs, (6) attitudes of disadvantaged students, of minority group members, of blue collar workers, of poor women, of the aged, and (7) attitudes of the poor about topics such as race, politics, legal aid, and health care. The second section deals with attitudes toward the poor. Specifically, some of the topics included are: (1) attitudes toward the poor as welfare recipients, (2) attitudes toward the nonworking poor and toward the working poor, (3) attitudes toward minorities, (4) attitudes of employers, co-workers and managers toward the poor, and (5) prejudice and toleration. The third section deals with changing attitudes. The fourth section deals with related citations, and the fifth section deals with measuring attitudes and gauging public opinion about the poor. Survey research centers, polls, and public opinion centers are covered in the sixth section, while the last section presents sources of ongoing information and bibliographies. (Author/AM)

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Attitudes of the Poor and Attitudes toward the Poor: An annotated bibliography

Supplement I: Summer, 1977

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

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ATTITUDES OF THE POOR AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR

an annotated bibliography

Supplement I: Summer, 1977

compiled by Colin Cameron

with Mara O'Neill

and the assistance of Jane Pearlmutter,

Elizabeth A. Hamlin, and Judith Wiza

Introduction

This supplement to "Attitudes of the Poor and Attitudes toward the Poor: an annotated bibliography" which was published by the Institute for Research on Poverty in 1975 contains similar information and is organized in almost the same fashion. A few categories have been added, and a comparison of the two tables of contents will reveal the differences.

Several issues explored in this bibliography, such as the misconceptions society has about welfare (including 'welfare myths') and the work orientations of the poor, overlap to some degree with other bibliographies the Institute will be issuing.

The cut-off date for information in this compilation is about the mid-point of 1976. Some items missed in the first edition, however, have been included in the appropriate category in this one.

The compilers

Summer, 1977

SUPPLEMENT I: ATTITUDES OF THE POOR AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR

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A.1. Aspects of the Life-Style That Affect Attitudes of the Poor

Bagdikian, Ben H.
In the Midst of Plenty; the Poor in America. Boston: Beacon Press, 1964. 207 pages.

Chilman, Catherine S.
Growing Up Poor. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. May 1966. 117 pages.

Clinton, H.D.
Self Concept and Personality Dimensions of AFDC and Working Mothers. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Arkansas. 121 pages. Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 35. December 1974. p. 3420A.

"Consumer confidence index fell in May in lower-income area of Michigan study." The Wall Street Journal. June 30, 1976. page 4.

Reports that lower-income families' attitudes toward purchasing durables has fallen.

Fischer, Claude S.
"The effect of urban life on traditional values." Social Forces. March 1975. pp. 420-432.

Fischer, Claude S.
The Effect of Urban Life on Traditional Values. Berkeley, University of California Institute of Urban and Regional Development. January 1974. 36 pages.

Grinstead, M.J. and Scholtz, S.
"Poverty, race, and culture in a rural Arkansas community." Human Organization, Vol. 35, Spring, 1976. pp. 33-46.

Guy, Rosa
"Black perspective: on Harlem's state of mind." The New York Times Magazine, April 16, 1972, pp. 30-31.

Guzman, Ralph C.
The Political Socialization of the Mexican American People. (Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1970). New York: Arno Press, 1976. (See annotation in A-5-d.)

Hesslink, George K.
Black Neighbors: Negroes in a Northern Rural Community. (2nd edition). Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1974. 345 pages.

Places black-white Northern communities in an historical perspective. Considers the contemporary community in terms of economic and political institutions and social relationships. Provides a section of social changes in a community and includes an extensive bibliography.

Higgs, Robert J. and Manning, Ambrose N. (ed.)
Voices from the Hills: Selected Readings of Southern Appalachia. New York : Frederick Ungar Publishing.

Collection of 300 years of the literature and critical writings on Southern Appalachia. Part I provides a survey of Appalachian writing ranging from backwoods humor and myth to realism and contemporary realism. Part II provides a selection of literary, historical and cultural writings of the region.

Hippler, Arthur E.
Hunter's Point: a Black Ghetto. New York : Basic Books, 1974. 237 pages. Bibliography, pp. 229-232.

Anthropologist Hippler studied Hunter's Point, a section of San Francisco characterized by poor, black residents, dependent on, yet isolated from the rest of the city. The author contends that the white residents of San Francisco have little idea of the attitudes, beliefs and life styles are of Hunter's Point residents. The blacks believe the city despises them and they know little about the workings or even the physical dimensions of the rest of the city.

The book discussed family life, socialization and community values of Hunter's Point. It discussed the self-hate and self denigration felt by the blacks. Teachers' and parents' attitudes toward students and education were presented especially in relation to the disadvantages for jobs and abnormal sex roles these attitudes produce. The book discussed attitudes of whites to Hunter's Point residents. Attitudes of black youths toward police and directors of various public agencies were less than favorable, partly due to the hostility of these whites. The book also thouroughly studied a crossection of four Hunter's Point families; two stable families, one female headed, the other with husband and wife present and two similar less stable families. Finally the book discussed the effects of the 1966 Hunter's Point riots on the attitudes of the community. He concluded that "demoralization and generalized fear or hopelessness on the one hand, or unrealistic bravado on the other, now tend to characterize attitudes [of] a large number of Hunter's Point residents." p. 213.

Irelan, L.M.
Low Income Life Styles, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967 .

Lampman, Robert J.
"Approaches to the reduction of poverty." Madison: University of Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Research Institute. Reprint Series No. 65. Reprinted from The American Economic Review, May 1965, pp. 521-529.

This important paper discusses some reasons for the persistance of poverty in the U.S. Among the reasons suggested are the lack of economic growth, less than full employment, lack of income security and unequal opportunities. Other reasons involve the limited ability or motivation of persons to fight their way out of poverty. Lampman also discusses the subculture of poverty "which sustains attitudes and values that are hostile to escape from poverty."

Leacock, Eleanor Burke, ed.
The Culture of Poverty: a Critique. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1971. 382 pages.

Lewis, H.
"Child rearing practices among low-income families in the District of Columbia." Speech presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 16, 1961.

Matza, David.
"Poverty and disreputo." In Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit (eds.), Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. 1966.

Minuchen, Salvador, et al.
Families of the slums. New York: Basic Books, 1967.

Montagu, Ashley
Statement on race. 3rd ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 1972, 278 pages.

This exposition of race presents the problem of poverty and its environmental effects such as poor nutrition and housing, family disorganizations and other factors on the attitudes and feelings of the poor. (pp. 86-87, 223-226). The idea of the "culture of poverty" (p. 205) is introduced as well as its effects. Study includes a declaration of human rights in Appendix and Bibliography.

O'Brien, David J.
"The public goods dilemma and the 'apathy' of the poor toward neighborhood organization." Social Service Review, Vol. 48, No. 2, June 1974, pp. 229-244.

Porter, James N.
"Race, socialization and mobility in educational and early occupational attainment." American Sociological Review, Vol. 39, No. 3, June 1974, pp. 303-316.

Priester, Jeanne
An Identification of Effective Methods to Employ in Conducting an Educational Program to Reach and Teach Low-Income Young Homemakers in Rural Areas. Paper presented at the National Seminar on Adult Education Research, Chicago, February 11-13, 1968. Alabama: Auburn University, Cooperative Extension Service, February 1968, 12 pages.

Riessman, Frank
Strategies Against Poverty. New York, Random House, 1969. 114 p.

The first half of this book deals with three major antipoverty strategies of the 1960's. The first, the Alinsky conflict model, is directed toward increasing the power of the poor through developing conflict. This strategy assumes that the poor have a less amount of power compared to ruling groups, given a finito pool of power. The welfare crisis strategy (Cloward and Piven) is directed to producing crisis in the welfare system with the end result being a guaranteed income to all. The third strategy, the New Careers model (Riessman and Pearl), proposed to provide opportunities for the poor to move out of poverty. It is directed to providing a "career ladder for the disadvantaged." Furthermore, the author claims this model has potential for institutional change, particularly the reorganization of health, education and welfare systems.

The second half of the book deals with more specific strategies including those concerned with mental health, education and family planning. This section includes a critique of the compensatory education strategy and the Moynihan report. A neighborhood service center model with its decentralizing approach to reaching the poor is also discussed. A number of these discussions on various strategies is concerned with the attitudes low-income persons have toward themselves and others. The author discusses various attitudes low-income children have towards learning and "hip" vs. standard English. (Chapter 4-6). The final chapter provides a discussion of the attitudes of the poor towards family planning and birth control.

Robinson, Ira E., Darden, Darna K. and Darden, William R.
Cases in Crisis; Racial and Minority Conflicts. Austin, Texas: Austin Press, 1972, xx, 279 pages.

Ryan, William
Blaming the Victim. New York: Vintage Books, 1971.

Saunders, Lyle
"The Spanish-speaking population of Texas." in The Mexican Experience in Texas. New York: Arno Press, 1976.

Statistical study of Texas Chicanos.

Stone, Robert C. and Schlamp, Fredric T.
Welfare and Working Fathers: Low-income Family Life Styles. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 256 pages.

Thibaut, J.W.
"An experimental study of the cohesiveness of under-privileged groups." Human Relations, Vol. 3, 1950, pp. 251-278.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Current Population Reports, series P-23, No. 54, "The social and economic status of the black population in the United States, 1974." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1975, 195 pages.

U.S. Senate House
Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee Studies in Public Welfare. Paper No. 12 (Part II) The Family, Poverty, and Welfare Programs: Household Patterns and Government Policies. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, vii, 167 pages. (p. 183-350).

The first part of this paper analyzes the social and psychological effects of poverty on the family, personal well being and cultural identity. Among the points the author presents is that the lower class world with few prospects for betterment is a factor affecting family formation by causing early marriages and pregnancies. Also important is the fact that lower class families have more children thus tying the family more strongly to poverty. These children result not from the desire to have them but because of inefficient family planning programs. The unstable economic situation causes tension and dissatisfaction in lower class families. The author also discusses the attitudes of children in reaction to the type of parental discipline prevalent in lower class families.

Feelings of well-being are suggested to be functions of the resource and consumption levels which are lower for the poor. The author discusses the social identity of the poor, whether or not they view their identities "whole or usual," and whether or not they feel they are comfortable as members of society. The idea is presented that the lower class culture is distinct and separate from the rest of society because individuals in this class have little command over their resources and are not able to function in the ordinary way.

The second part of the paper presents a theoretical and empirical base as well as policy implications for viewing poverty by means of relative incomes.

Valentine, C.A.
Culture and Poverty: Critique and Counter Proposals. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

Weller, Jack E.
Yesterday's People. Lexington Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1965.

Wilcox, Roger, comp.
The Psychological Consequences of Being a Black American: A Source Book of Research by Black Psychologists. New York, Wiley, 1971, 492 pages.

Wortis, H., Bardach, J.L., Cutler, R., Rue, R., and Freedman, A.
"Childrearing practices in a low socioeconomic group." Pediatrics, Vol. 32 (2), 1963, pp. 298-307.

Wren, Christopher S.
"For S.R.O. hotel roomers, it's a precarious life." New York Times, June 27, 1973, p. 57.

Yinger, J. Milton
A Minority Group in American Society. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965, 128 pages.

This book explores the changing status of the Negro with respect to general principles of minority-majority relations. Goals in intergroup relations and reduction of discrimination are analyzed in terms of how minority groups can achieve the goals and status they want.

A.2. Attitudes of the Poor Toward Work Opportunities and Work Situations

Adams, Arvil V. and Nestel, Gilbert
Interregional Migration, Education and Poverty in the Urban Ghetto: Another Look at Black-White Earnings Differentials. Columbus, Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research, 1973, 1974, 28 pages. (See annotation under A-5-a).

Allerhand, Melvin E. et al.,
A Study of Impact and Effectiveness of the Comprehensive Manpower Project of Cleveland (Aim-Jobs). Vol. 1 AIM Research Project, Cleveland College, Case Western Reserve University, Clevelend, Ohio, December 1969, 130 pages.

Concentrated Employment Program. Manpower Development.
The first funded Concentrated Employment Program was established in Cleveland in the spring of 1967, with the goal of "placing securely in permanent jobs at least 2000 disadvantaged residents of inner-city poverty areas in the city of Cleveland." The potential success of AIM-JOBS was related to three major factors: the readiness of participants to utilize opportunities; the quality of the AIM-JOBS program to prepare, place, and support participants; and the cooperation of the business community in providing job opportunities and modifying policies and procedures. Forty-seven percent (175) of the participants were stable participants, remaing for six uninterrupted months in training, remedial education, or jobs. Of these, 18 percent (68) were stable employees; 14 percent (53) were stable trainees; and 14 percent (54) were stable employee/trainees. Thirty-seven percent (136) terminated jobs or training before six months. Sixteen percent (62) terminated AIM-JOBS with no follow-up information available. Participants who had "good" work related attitudes were no more likely to be successful than participants with "bad" attitudes. However, it was found that participants who had been out of work a long time (more than 12 weeks) were less likely to remain employed or enrolled in training programs.

Bernstein, Blanche, Rowan, Michael and Shkuda, Anne N.
Obstacles to Employment of Employable Welfare Recipients. New York: Center for New York City Affairs, New School for Social Research, June, 1974, 98 pages.

The factors affecting the employable welfare recipients' attitudes toward work are dealt with on pp. 16-36. pp. 53-61 deal with their

attitudes toward work requirements and their view of major obstacles to employment.

Bould-Van Til, Sally
Work and the Culture of Poverty: The Labor Force Activity of Poor Men. San Francisco, R & E Research Associates, Inc., 1976.

Author's examination of the labor force activity of poor men finds strong evidence to contradict the stereotype of the poor as lazy and unwilling to work.

Bould-Van Til, Sally
"Poverty and work: beyond the sterotypes," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts 9(2) June 1974, pp. 155-169.

Brooks, Deton J.
A Study to Determine the Employment Potential of Mothers Receiving Aid to Dependent Children Assistance. Chicago: Cook County Department of Public Aid, c. 1964, 175 pages.

Two hundred seventy-eight women were sampled in this study by Loyola University Social Work students on Chicago's ADC families. Data on the women's social profile, education, training for employment, employment history, health and dependency are presented. Only about one quarter of these women were "potentially employable" using criteria of past employment history and the absence of any visible physical limitation. Many of these "potentially employable" mothers had personal problems which prevented their employment. The study concludes that ADC families have unique and complex needs and social programs must be tailored to these needs. Job-oriented programs as they existed at the time of the paper are not designed to cope with the economic and social alienation felt by ADC women.

Bullock, Paul
Aspiration vs. Opportunity: "Careers" in the Inner City. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1973, 173 pages. Bibliographical references.

This book is a study of the job market and employment problems of ghetto youth in east and south Los Angeles. The author examines the home life, school experience, labor-market information and perceptions of young men from Los Angeles' two most economically depressed areas.

"The Change in attitudes toward work," in Lloyd Zimpel, ed., Man Against Work. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1974. pp. 49-60.

Davidson, Chandler and Gaitz, Charles M.
"Are the poor different?" Social Problems, Vol. 22, No. 2, December 1974. p. 229.

Derryck, Dennis
"Young blacks vs. the work world." In Lloyd Zimpel, ed., Man Against Work. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1974. pp. 76-83.

Duncan, Otis Dudley and Featherman, David L.
Psychological and Cultural Factors in the Process of Occupational Achievement. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975, 25 pages.

Eerkes, Ernest R.
The Identification of Work Attitudes Among Manpower Development Training Enrollees at Atlanta, Georgia. Atlanta: Atlanta University School of Education, 1967, 80 pages. (Thesis)

This thesis was based on the responses of 117 men and women enrolled in Atlanta's Manpower development training program (MDT), during January 1967. The responses concerned nine areas including wages, value of the training program, security, responsibility, social environment, value toward and importance of advancement, physical difficulty of work and importance of work as contributing to a better society. Data presented in the many tables were statistically significant.

The author found that, regardless of the basis of grouping there were no significant differences in the measure of responsibility, value placed upon the chance of promotion, security or work contributing to a better society. However, Negroes valued wages and promotion greatly while whites valued physical difficulty of work more. The author concludes that this may be a sign of the Negro respondents' greater need for security. The respondents placed the highest value on their training in the manpower development training program. In addition, responsibility and security were considered more important than wages and the physical difficulty of work. Since the training program emphasizes wages, the author concludes that the goals of the MDT are frustrated because it leads enrollees "to pursue jobs for their economic return, and,...these enrollees would be much happier in a lower paying job that satisfies their intrinsic needs." (66-67). Finally the author concludes that the lower socio-economic group surveyed hold work attitudes which are different from those of middle-class workers, that is, the lower group valued intrinsic factors more.

In addition to the material concerning the survey, pages 10-21 and pages 60-65 provide a survey of related literature both published and unpublished. The author states that the majority of these job attitudes studies "concentrated on job satisfaction or attitudes relating to worker productivity," (60) and few were directed to the job needs of the underpriveliged.

Gavin, James F. and Even, Robert B.
"Racial differences in job attitudes and performance: some theoretical considerations and empirical findings." Personnel Psychology, Vol. 27, No. 3, Autumn 1974, pp. 455-464.

Indicates that blacks and whites in similar jobs in the same company show highly similar attitudes.

Geer, Blanche, ed.
Learning to Work. (Sage Contemporary Social Science Issues no. 4) Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1972, 109 pages.

Eight articles on vocational education emphasizing the trainee's point of view, covering short term programs for high steel workers, butchers, county jail inmates, and others.

Gibner, J.W.
An analysis of factors associated with work-leisure attitudes and perceptions of three groups of women. Dissertation Abstracts, 35:187-8A, July 1974, University of Michigan, 231 pages.

Goodman, Paul
"I don't want to work." The American Child, Vol. 45, No. 3, May 1963, pp. 1-4.

Goodwin, Leonard
Orientation of the Unemployed and Underemployed Poor Toward Work and Income Maintenance: A Feasibility Study. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1968.

The report examines the attitudes of the poor and unemployed towards work and attempts to discover what factors affect differences in work orientations. The author believes the best way to obtain information on attitudes of the poor and unemployed is the survey study of a representative sample. Difficulties, such as the effect of the interviewer on the respondents' answers and locating the poor, are also discussed. In order to see the effect of these difficulties on the validity of the survey results, a questionnaire was devised and administered to various groups by different types of interviewers.

One set of interviews was conducted with 3 groups, middle class suburban male teenagers, teenagers from a black community (Hickory Hill) who were very poor and in trouble with the police and teenagers from the same community who were somewhat better off. All 3 groups were concerned with material well being and having enough money, but the poorest group did not strongly view the job as a means to obtain these goals. Members of the poorest group may have desired "a combination of legal and illegal means of income maintenance." (IV-5). The survey found a different work orientation in each group. The poorest was oriented toward work as a means of obtaining material goods and this was weakened by the alternative of stealing. The better-off group from Hickory Hill had stronger attachment to work and there was an indication that work may have provided other satisfactions as well. The suburban group had the strongest interest in work for noneconomic reasons.

From these results, the author hypothesized "that it is the upward mobile poor teenager who takes work the most seriously, who sees it as a very important part of life and as a means of getting highly desired material goods. The middle class youth and the youth most removed from middle class society take work less seriously... For the former, work and a good job are assumed; for the latter, work and a good job are marginal activities." (IV-10).

The author also discusses the groups' ideas of goal achievement and the paradoxes that can be found in the poorest group who have the highest rating for goal fulfillment. In addition teachers of the poor appear to have a sharply lower estimate of the work orientations of school dropouts than the dropouts hold of themselves. These teacher expectations may negatively influence potential dropouts.

A similar survey as the one mentioned above was administered to women welfare applicants and their teenage sons and discussed in Chapter V. Both groups seem to have a positive orientation toward work and a negative attitude toward being on welfare. It is important to note that those Negro mothers interviewed in this survey do not represent the lowest strata of the poor whose work orientation may differ. Finally as discussed in Chapter VII persons who voluntarily enter work-training programs appear to have higher work orientations than those with similar backgrounds who do not enter such programs.

In the final chapter of the report the author makes a number of proposals for additional reserach in specific areas, such as a more comprehensive survey and study in the areas already mentioned, studies of chronic welfare recipients and their children and further studies of the Negro awareness of discrimination.

Goodwin, Leonard

A Study of the Work Orientations of Welfare Recipients Participating in the Work Incentive Program: Final Report. Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, August 1971, 190 pages.

Studies the work orientations of 1,439 WIN trainees and found these trainees to be as committed to the work ethic as middle class persons. However trainees are for accepting of welfare if unable to earn enough money. What differences there are between the work orientations of poor and middle class persons is probably the result of different work experiences.

Chapter VII examines "Middle Class Perceptions of the Poor" and finds that middle class persons and WIN staffers have a misperception of the poor's work orientation. The welfare poor are different from middle class persons in their lack of self-confidence and greater dependence on welfare but in other ways the two groups are very similar.

Two letters from former WIN participants are also included and reveal their negative reactions to the program.

Grasso, John T.

The contributions of Vocational Education, Training and Work Experience to the Early Career Achievements of Young Men. Columbus: The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, July 1975, 150 pages.

This study examines several different high school curricula--the vocational, general and college preparatory programs of study--as well as certain post-school opportunities for training youth for careers. The analysis is based on data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men for the years 1966 to 1969. Findings do not

support the view that vocational curriculum is superior to other high school curricula in preparing youth for work. In contrast to the findings for whites, virtually no curricular differences were found for young blacks.

Gurin, Gerald
A National Attitude Study of Trainees in MDTA Institutional Programs. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1970, 258 pages.

Study is concerned with the attitudes and motivations of a nationwide sample of trainees, and with how these attitudes related to a trainee's decision to complete or dropout of the program and to his job history in the post-program world.

Heneman, Herbert J. Jr. and Davis, René V.
Youth Unemployment: Frictions in the Threshold of the Work Career--an Exploratory Probe. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center, 1968. 135+ pages appendices.

This statistical report measures five work attitude areas: vocational needs, expectations about labor market conditions, perceptions concerning what is available in the job market, beliefs and values about work and attitudes about work and leisure. The sample included 5000 students in ninth through twelfth grades in the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area. This group was representative of urban, suburban and rural geographic area and high, middle and low socioeconomic status. A follow-up survey of 183 high school graduates and 90 dropouts were conducted more than a year after the graduation date. School, sex, grade level, father's education, family income, work experience and sibling position were found to be influencing variables.

High school students were found to have a wide variety of work attitudes. There was a general consensus of students on certain issues. They generally agreed to the prevailing "work ethic." There is a consensus to a definite sense of values of work and preference for certain kinds of work and working conditions. More than 80 percent felt that threshold workers needed and wanted help in finding jobs and that employers are willing to give young people a chance. There was disagreement among the students concerning labor market conditions, the reasons for working, ethics in business and there was uncertainty or lack of opinion in attitudes towards labor unions and their influence on threshold workers. Unemployment rates for non-white high school graduates just out of school were found to far exceed those for other groups including nonwhite dropouts.

The work attitudes of the 183 high school graduates were found to be influenced by work experience and demographic and biographic variables. Work experience had an effect on expectations about the labor market and preferences for working conditions and types of work. Those graduates with more work experience were found to be more confident, optimistic and adventurous. The report supposes that "positive" work attitudes and attitudes of "self-esteem" might be related to successful threshold work experience.

The group of 90 dropouts was 92 percent male. Eighty-seven percent came from urban schools, 83 percent came from low socioeconomic areas and 57 percent gave a blue collar job as their occupation. Their work attitudes were measured in a similar manner as those of the graduates. The dropouts fared poorer on employment rates, types of jobs, pay, and supervisor ratings. "These relationships point to the significance, for beginning work experience, of school experiences and, indirectly, of the work attitudes that such experiences might form. Comparison of the graduate and dropout groups suggests that attitudes related to 'self-esteem' might be important in accounting for threshold work experience."

Hokenson, Earl, Reuther, Carol J., and Henke, Susan R.
Incentives and Disincentives in the Work Incentive Program. Minneapolis: Inter Study, Welfare Policy Division, May 15, 1976, vi. 325 pages.

This paper is concerned with what personal characteristics and attitudes as well as what features of the Work Incentive (WIN) Program encourage or discourage employment success for WIN clients. Generally, the study concludes that the basic characteristics and experience of individuals are better indications of success than participation in particular aspects of the WIN program.

This paper on work incentives provides information about attitudes toward work and welfare programs as well as the information about the stigma about welfare expressed by non-welfare friends and relatives and client perceptions of attitudes of the community in general toward welfare. The paper also measures self-confidence, personal efficacy and expectations of the WIN Program's respondents. Pages 52 to 67 and 92 to 95 discuss the authors' hypotheses concerning these attitudes. Pages 320 to 322 discuss the relation of these attitudinal variables to the findings of the model.

Indik, Bernard P.
The Motivation to Work. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Institute of Management and Labor Relations-Rutgers, 73 pages.

Report of a project to develop an empirical meausre of "motivation to work". Unemployed whites and minority group members were interviewed concerning motive, expectancy, and incentive to work.

Johnston, Jerome and Bachman, Jerald J.
The Transition from High School to Work: The Work Attitudes and Early Occupational Experiences of Young Men. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1973, 172 pages.

The report is based on a sample of 1566 young men interviewed each year at the end of their tenth-grade year (1966) to one year after their completion of high school (1970). Chapter 3 examines the respondents' attitudes towards work. An index called Desire for Job Challenge was constructed to measure each respondents' need to have a job that is

challenging and responsible. College-bound students consistently considered a challenging job important. Job-bound students acquired this attitude in the course of high school, but it was discarded if they failed in the job market. A second index, Desire for Job Payoff, measured the need to have a steady, well-paying job. This need for college students was not nearly as great as the need for a challenging job.

Chapter 4 describes work experience during high school and examines findings that high school employment was associated with less unemployment after high school. Chapter 5 examines job attainments after high school. It was found that family background and academic ability were the important determinants of unemployment just after high school. These young men with low intelligence from a family with a low socioeconomic level had a high rate of unemployment, possibly because they are limited in ability and work motivation. Another category of high unemployment is made up of those with high intelligence from a high status family who were unable to go to college. Status of jobs for full-time workers was dependent on background, intelligence and the availability of such jobs. Chapter 6 examines job satisfaction and generally finds that full-time workers had a high level of satisfaction with their jobs. Variations are associated with job exportations and the monetary and non-monetary benefits of the job.

The report includes many tables and charts. Appendices include a sample of the questionnaire, occupation records, and sampling and statistics.

Kaplan, H.R. and Tausky, C.
"The meaning of work among the hard-core unemployed." Pacific Sociological Review, April, 1974, pp. 185-198.

Katz, J., Goldston, J. and Benjamin, L.
"Behavior and productivity in biracial work groups." Human Relations, Vol. 11, 1958, pp. 123-141.

Keig, Norman G.
"Occupational and labor force experience of Negro youth: a case study." Business and Economic Dimensions, Vol. 3, May 1967, pp. 1-5.

Lampman, Robert J.
"Approaches to the reduction of poverty." American Economic Review Vol. 55, No. 2, May, 1965, pp. 521-529.

Lantz, Herman R. and Slip, Ernest K.
A Study of the Relationship Between Resignation and Performance in a Job Restraining Program. Office of Research and Projects, Southern Illinois University, 1968.

This paper discusses the nature of resignation, a way of life which minimizes change and maintains the status quo. The authors suggest

that this way of life minimizes fears and anxieties associated with change, anticipated failure and disappointments. The paper views resignation historically and examines its relationship with opportunity and job retraining. Questionnaires completed by a sample of individuals help confirm that resignation is a problem to both the community and the person. The conclusion discusses the responsibility of the community and society at large for social change.

Lieberman, Leonard
"Atomism and mobility among underclass Chippewas and Whites." Human Organization, Vol. 32, No. 4, Winter 1973, pp. 337-347.

Loveless, Austin G.
"Background and economic status of the unemployed of St. Francis County, Missouri, and their attitudes toward retraining." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri, 1962.

Marsden, Dennis
Workless: Some Unemployed Men and Their Families: An Exploration of the Social Contract Between Society and the Worker. Baltimore: Penguin, 1975, 270 pages.

Marsolais, Maurice
"Are we prescribing the wrong medicine? A WIN expert says programs for the jobless should focus on employee attitudes and personal relationships." The Social and Rehabilitation Record, Vol. 3, No. 3, June 1976, pp. 3-7.

The author, Special Assistant to the Chief, Division of WIN Operations in the D.C. Dept. of Manpower, believes that the WIN program should focus on developing better attitudes and personal relationships instead of job training. Employers, he feels, are not looking for "trained" people but for those with good job-related

attitudes, such as the ability to get along with supervisors and co-workers, a reasonable degree of punctuality and a modicum of loyalty and trustworthiness. Marsolais, in his own experience, found that men lost jobs not so much as a result of lack of training but because they lacked these important attitudes.

Miller, Kent S., and Dreger, Ralph Mason (eds.)
Comparative Studies of Blacks and Whites in the United States. New York: Seminar Press, Inc., 1973, 572 pages. (See annotation under A-4-a).

Mincer, Jacob
"Determining who are the 'hidden unemployed.'" Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 96, No. 3, March 1973, pp. 27-30.

Okwumabua, Benjamin Nkem
The impact of urban and rural cultural settings, urban and rural socialization and socioeconomic status on job satisfaction of Black and White employees in routine and non-routine jobs. Michigan State University, 1974. Vol. 1, Section A, (75-14, 803).

Olsen, LeRoy C. and Venema, William H.
A projective occupational attitudes test. Educational and Psychological Measurement. Vol. 31, No. 4, Winter 1971, pp. 907-917.

Piker, Jeffry
Entry into the Labor Force: A Survey of Literature on the Experience of Negro and White Youths. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1969, 282 pages.

"Poor better able to cope with job loss, study says." Wisconsin State Journal, March 17, 1975, Section 3, p. 1.

Poor People and Public Policy. Brookings Research Report 129. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1972, 8 pages.

Provides highlights of Leonard Goodwin's work Do The Poor Want to Work: A Social-Psychological Study of Work Orientatations.

Purcell, Theodore V. and Cavanaugh, Gerald F.
Blacks in the Industrial World. New York: Free Press, 1972, 358 pages. (see annotation under B-6).

Robinson, John P., Athanasiou, Robert and Head, Kendra B.
Measures of Occupational Attitudes and Occupational Characteristics. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1974, 480 pages.

Rosen, R.A. Hudson
"The world of work through the eyes of the hard core." Personnel Administration, Vol. 33, No. 2, May-June, 1970, p. 8.

Shifron, Gad
Sources of the Mounting Pressure to Subsidize Preschool Child Care. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Discussion paper no. 235, 1974, 30 pages.

The attitude that welfare recipients should be encouraged to get a paid job and leave the welfare rolls has been prevalent. This attitude has increased the pressure to subsidize preschool child care. This paper analyzes the subsidization of day care from an economic viewpoint.

Shiner, Herbert E.
"Halfway House for the Hollows," Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 3, September 1965, pp. 5-8.

This article suggests a plan for action in Appalachia to expose people in the hollows to new attitudes and values to equip them with skills necessary to break the poverty cycle.

Smith, Vernon K.
Welfare work incentives: the earnings exemption and its impact upon AFDC employment, earnings, and program costs. Lansing, Michigan, Michigan Department of Social Services, 1974. xix, 344 pages tables (Studies in Welfare Policy Number 2). (see annotation under A-3).

Smith, William J. (ed.)
The Poor and the Hard-Core Unemployed: Recommendations for New Approaches. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1970, 111 p.

Solberg, E.J.
"Labor supply and force participation decisions of the AFDC population-at-risk." Ph.D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School, 231 pages, Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 35, February 1975, p. 1817A.

Steinem, Gloria
"Coalition for full employment." Social Policy, Sept./Oct., 1974, pp. 2-3.

Stone, Robert C. and Schlamp, Fredric T.
Welfare and Working Fathers: Low-Income Family Life Styles. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 256 pages.

Authors use psychological, social and economic data from a sample of 1200 poor families, half of which were welfare cases and half were not. Book provides insight into the causes of welfare dependency and examines attitudes toward work and anomie of the poor.

"Studies find jobless are not chiselers." Los Angeles Times, November 18, 1976, part I, p. 12.

Triandis, Harry C., et al.
"Ecosystem distrust and the hard-to-employ," Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, No. 1, 1975, pp. 44-56. (See annotation under A-14).

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Work attitudes of disadvantaged black men; a methodological inquiry. Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1972, 28 pages. (Report 401).

U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Finance
Work Incentive Program Hearings. 92nd Congress, 2nd session, Washington D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1972.

U.S. Department of Labor. Manpower Administration
National Conference on Manpower Programs for Indians. February 15-16, 1967, 408 pages.

At this Kansas City, Missouri conference representatives of the Indian peoples exchanged ideas and attitudes with representatives from the Federal Government, from private industry, higher education and community action organizations. Topics discussed included barriers to satisfactory employment by Indian people, training and vocational education, health and welfare, development of employability, and social and cultural considerations. Attitudes of whites towards Indians are discussed as well as Indians' attitudes toward work.

Walther , Regis H. and Magnusson, Margaret L.
A Longitudinal Study of Selected Out of School NYC-2 Programs in Four Cities. Washington, D.C., Manpower Research Projects, George Washington University, June, 1975, 204 pages.

Paper provides information on a longitudinal study of the effectiveness of out-of-school Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) programs in four cities in affecting the employability of enrollees. Research compares the old NYC program with an enhanced version which began in 1970. Paper examines the demographic characteristics of enrollees and their skill training, education and work experience. Pages 91 to 97 discuss work relevant attitudes of the enrollees. The study concludes that the earlier NYC program was more successful because enrollees were older and had better work attitudes and motivation.

Walther, Regis H.
The Measurement of Work-Relevant Attitudes. Washington, George Washington University Manpower Research Projects, 1975.

Weaver, Charles N.
"Black-white differences in attitudes toward job characteristics." Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, No. 4, August 1975, pp. 438-441.

Black and white males from among the respondents in the 1973 and 1974 General Social Surveys conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago were asked about preferred characteristics of jobs. It was found that blacks are more likely to prefer high income and less likely to prefer work that is important and gives a feeling of accomplishment. These differences were consistent within a number of subgroups.

Yamamura, Douglas and Won, George
The Job-Seeker in Hawaii: A General Profile and a Study of the Attitudes and Experiences of Individuals in Search of Employment. Honolulu, The Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, May 1967, 166 pages, appendices.

Paper provides information on job-seekers in Hawaii, their social characteristics, occupational backgrounds and work history, their problems concerning unemployment and their attitudes toward employment.

A.3. Attitudes of the Poor Toward Welfare

Askins, John
"Welfare: playing the shame game." Los Angeles Times, December 8, 1974, Part V, p. 22.

Betz, Michael
"Riots and welfare: are they related?" Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1974, pp. 345-355.

Brian, Scott
"Welfare from below: recipients' views of the public welfare system." In Jacobus Ten Brock (ed.), The Law of the Poor. San Francisco, Calif: Chandler Publishing Co., 1966.

Cloward, Richard A. and Pivin, Frances Fox
"Workers and welfare: the poor against themselves." Nation, 207:558-59, 1968.

Handler, Joel F. and Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane
"Stigma, privacy, and other attitudes of welfare recipients." Stanford Law Review, Vol. 22, No. 1, November 1969, 19 pages. Available from University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Madison Wisconsin, 53706.

Reactions of public welfare recipients located in Wisconsin, surveyed in 1967.

Handler, Joel F. and Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane
Work, welfare and the Nixon reform proposals. Stanford Law Review, Vol. 22, No. 5, May 1970, pp. 907-942. (See annotation under B-7.)

Kerbo, Harold R.
"The stigma welfare and a passive poor." Sociology and Social Research, January 1976, Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 173-187.

Study supports the argument that the stigma of welfare can lead to passivity and dependency in the poor. "Traditional beliefs about the causes of poverty (blaming the poor) were found directly related to feelings of stigma, while beliefs about the causes of poverty less critical of the poor (religious explanations for poverty) were found inversely related to stigma."

Pressman, Hope Hughes
A New Resource for Welfare Reform: the Poor Themselves. University of California-Berkeley, Institute of Governmental Studies, 1975, 122 pages.

Smith, Vernon K.
Welfare Work Incentives: the Earnings Exemption and its Impact Upon AFDC Employment, Earnings, and Program Costs. Lansing, Michigan, Michigan Department of Social Services, 1974, xix, 344 pages, tables. (Studies in Welfare Policy Number 2.)

Chapter One includes "Congressional Debate" which delineates the feeling on the part of the members of Congress toward those who received funds from the Social Security Act which could be called public welfare. The debate which went on, such as in the summer of 1967 and the course of events which occurred with the WIN program are given on pages 6-10.

Chapter Two is "The Question of Employability: a Review of Studies of the Characteristics, Attitudes Toward Work, and Response to Work Incentives of AFDC Mothers" on pages 23-68. 6 tables and 87 footnote references.

Though the book as a whole is quite technical (though well researched and documented, and clearly written), Chapter two is not too difficult for non-statisticians and non-welfare econometricians to get a number of interesting insights into the mental set of the welfare mother. There is only one methodological deficiency and that is the fact that most of the conclusions are based on data emanating from the 1960's and very early 1970's, including the Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 200, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1969". Among the well-known researchers whose work is cited and inflected are: Goodwin; Podell; Warren and Berkowitz; Hausman; Perry Levinson; Kalachek and Raines; Kosters; and Appel.

Briefly, the conclusions seem to be moderately encouraging. Far from being lazy, those AFDC mothers have in general, the desire to work. But their limited education, truncated work records, and general inaccessibility to inexpensive child care severely diminishes their capactiy to accomplish work records of impact for future more high-paying employment. "Financial work incentives can play an important role in encouraging employment among AFDC mothers. However, the effectiveness of financial work incentives among AFDC recipients would be expected to be less than among women in general." (p. 60).

Solberg, E.J.
Labor Supply and Labor Force Participation Decisions of the AFDC Population-At-Risk. Ph.D. dissertation. Claremont Graduate School, 1974. 231 p.

Stone, Robert C. and Schlamp, Fredric T.
Welfare and Working Fathers: Low-Income Family Life Styles. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 256 pages. (See annotation under A-2.)

Trattner, Walter I.

From Poor Law to Welfare State: a History of Social Welfare in America. New York, Free Press, 1974, 276 pages, includes bibliographies.

Though the book primarily treats the subject of the history of poverty-stricken people in the times before World War II, there is an excellent wind-up chapter, Chapter 14, The Postwar Decades, pp. 248-266. This gives a brief but incisive look at some recent attitudinal changes, such as the more recent (after the late 1960's) interest in the poor as to claiming what they believed to be their rights.

Waskow, Arthur I.

Running Riot: a Journey Through the Official Disasters and Creative Disorder in American Society. New York, Herder and Herder, 1970, 174 p. (See annotation under A-10.)

A.4. Attitudes of the Poor About the Future, Fate, Destiny, and Fulfillment of Potential

Cantril, Albert H. and Roll, Charles W. Jr.
Hopes and Fears of the American People. New York, Universe Books, 1971. 93 pages.

Dellefield, Calvin J.
Aspirations of low socioeconomic status adults and implications for adult education. Thesis (Ed.D.), University of California, Los Angeles, 1965.

Evans, Francis B. and Anderson, James G.
"The psychocultural origins of achievement and achievement motivation: The Mexican-American family." Sociology of Education, Fall 1973, pp. 396-416.

Hirschman, Albert O.
The Changing Tolerance for Income Inequality in the Course of Economic Development. With a mathematical appendix by Michael Rothschild. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1972, 23+ pages.

Although this paper is concerned more with the inhabitants of developing countries, the attitudes described in it may also apply to attitudes of people in developed countries. Hirschman's basic hypothesis says that for a time, if some people's incomes in a country improve, other people whose incomes have not changed will feel better off because they anticipate an improvement in their situation as well. The author calls this the "tunnel effect." The author expands this idea and discusses a "hope factor" which he says may explain political stability in developing countries. Although many people may not as yet have benefitted from industrialization and economic growth in their countries, they know of friends and relatives who have benefitted and so these economically stationary people still have hope for their own improvement.

Hirschman believes that a more homogenous country will be more greatly influenced by the "tunnel effect." However, over time, if people's hopes for improvement are not realized then this homogenous country will be more prone "to violent social conflict in the course of development unless its leadership is uncommonly perceptive and able." The author also discusses whether those people whose situation has not improved are unhappy because of envy or worry.

This paper also includes a mathematical appendix by Michael Rothschild.

Kornhauser, Arthur W.
Mental Health of the Industrial Worker: A Detroit Study. New York: Wiley, 1965.

Picou, J. Steven
"Black-white variations in a model of the occupational aspiration process." The Journal of Negro Education, Spring 1973, p. 117-122.

Ramirez, Manuel III and Price-Williams, Douglass R.
"Achievement motivation in children of three ethnic groups in the United States." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 7, No. 1, March 1976, pp. 49-60.

Reissman, Leonard
Readiness to succeed: mobility aspirations and modernism among the poor. Urban Affairs Quarterly 4: 379-95, March 1969.

Based on 1500 interviews in New Orleans during summer of 1966.

Sheehan, Susan
A Welfare Mother. Introduction by Michael Harrington. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1976. 109 pages.

This book follows the case of Carmen Santana, a welfare mother for almost a decade, and her nine children. The author does not find welfare mothers to be clever manipulators nor welfare workers to be brash oppressors. The book discusses Mrs. Santana's attitudes to life and the attitudes of welfare workers to their clients.

Williamson, John B.
"Beliefs about the motivation of the poor and attitudes toward poverty policy." Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 5, June 1974, pp. 634-648.

Just as blacks and women face many forms of discrimination in society, so do the poor. Misconceptions about the poor--that they are lazy and unmotivated--is a frequently cited belief. The conclusion of many studies has been that these misconceptions are held mainly by the middle class, those in a position to push and support reform. But many of the poor themselves share these beliefs, and there is some agreement that the impetus for liberation of the poor must come from the poor themselves, just as blacks and women moved for their own liberation. Even if the poor were to reject these misconceptions, there would be stiff opposition to any major redistribution of society's resources. This study offers evidence that a shift in the work ethic could have a marked impact on other aspects of ideology, including willingness to support more ambitious efforts to deal with poverty and inequality in society.

A.4. (a) Attitudes of the Poor Toward Themselves and Feelings of Self-Esteem

Ageton, Suzanne and Elliott, Delbert
"The effects of legal processing on self-concept," Social Problems, Vol. 22, No. 1, October 1974, pp. 87-100.

Banks, James A. and Grambs, Jean D. (eds.)
Black Self-Concept. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 185 pages.

Collection of essays examining the relationship between education, social science and the development of self-concepts of black youths.

Banks, W.C.
"White preference in blacks: a paradigm in search of a phenomenon." Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 83, November, 1976, pp. 1179-86.

Bongarts, R.
"Who am I? the Indian sickness," The Nation (April 27, 1970) pp. 496-498.

Caliguri, Joseph
"The self-concept of the poverty child." Journal of Negro Education 35:280-82, Summer 1966.

Study of 425 intermediate grade children in a minority group area.

Crain, Robert L. and Weisman, Carol Sachs
Discrimination, Personality and Achievement: a Survey of Northern Blacks. New York: Seminar Press, 1972. xiv 225 pages, tables. (See annotation under A-5-a.)

Driedger, Leo
"Ethnic self-identity: a comparison of ingroup evaluations." Sociometry, June 1976, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 131-141.

Golin, S.
"Project self-esteem: some effects of an elementary school black studies program." Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 6(Pt. 2), 1971, 733-734.

Study found that participation in "Project Self-Esteem" designed to develop Black consciousness in Black elementary school children, had a positive effect on self-esteem.

Healey, Gary W.
Self-Concept: a Comparison of Negro, Anglo and Spanish-American Students Across Ethnic, Sex and Socio-Economic Variables. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Indian Health Service
Suicide Among the American Indians. U.S. Public Health Service Publication No. 1903 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1967).

Kaplan, H.B.
"Antecedents of negative self attitudes - membership group devaluation and defenselessness." Social Psychiatry, Vol. 11, No. 1, January 15, 1976, pp. 15-26.

Miller, Kent S. and Dreger, Ralph Mason (eds.)
Comparative Studies of Blacks and Whites in the United States. New York: Seminar Press, Inc., 1973. 572 pages.

This reader explores comparative research done on blacks and whites from 1966-1971 including self-concept, attitudes and occupational aspirations.

Miller, Michael V.
"Mexican Americans, Chicanos, and others: ethnic self-identification and selected social attributes of rural Texas youth." Rural Sociology, Vol. 41, No. 2, Summer 1976, pp. 234-247.

National Institute of Mental Health and the Indian Health Service.
Suicide Among the American Indians. Public Health Service Publication No. 1903 (Wash. D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1967).

Ogden, Michael, Spector, Mozart I. and Hill, Charles A. Jr.
"Suicides and homicide among Indians." Public Health Reports, Vol. 85, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 75-80.

Riessman, Frank
Strategies Against Poverty. New York, Random House, 1969. (See annotation under A-1.)

Taylor, C.P.
"Some changes in self-concept in the first year of desegregated schooling: the outward walls and the inward scars." Dissertation Abstracts, 29 (3-A), 1968, 821-822. (See annotation under A-7a.)

A. 5. (a) Attitudes of Blacks

Adams, Arvil V., and Gilbert Nestel

"Interregional migration, education and poverty in the urban ghetto: another look at Black-White earnings differentials." Columbus: Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research, 1973, 1974, 28 p.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys, this paper presents evidence that the non-Southern ghetto environment is not advantageous for young black males. Controlling for age, education and characteristics of the region of current residency it was found that "the mean earnings of young black males educated in the metropolitan non-South are substantially less than those of their peers educated in the rural South" (2) where schools are supposedly worse. One possible argument for this conjecture concerns the attitudes of young black males and is discussed on pages 17 to 24. As Table 4 on page 18 shows, 20 percent of black males attending high school in metropolitan non-South areas disliked their schools "somewhat" or "very much," but only 9 percent of those educated in the rural South and 2 percent in the metropolitan South reacted this way. Blacks educated in the urban non-South were less likely to regard good wages as an important aspect of a job. These same males were less committed to work than their Southern-educated peers. Finally, young blacks educated in the urban non-South experienced more weeks of unemployment than those educated in the rural South. All these results point toward evidence that there is a disadvantage associated with the environment of the ghetto.

The authors conclude by saying the new generation of non-Southern born ghetto workers have not migrated and "cannot build from that hopeful act. Without 'hope of deliverance' these blacks are looking at their jobs and those of their parents more realistically than previously disadvantaged workers." (24) Younger blacks in the ghetto are not as willing as older blacks to tolerate jobs they do not like. "Investment in quality education, South and non-South, is clearly important to further economic progress for blacks, but with it must come new jobs and attention to defects in the market system which constrain blacks from realizing their potential." (24)

Barbaro, Fred

"Ethnic resentment," Society, Vol. II, No. 3, March/April 1974, pp. 67-75.

Baughman, E. Earl

Black Americans: A Psychological Analysis. New York: Academic Press, 1971, 113 p.

Braxton, E.R., et al.

"Does being urban, poor, black or female affect youth's knowledge and/or attitudes relating to drugs?" Journal of School Health, 43, March 1973, pp. 185-188.

Brigham, John, and Theodore Weissback, editors

Racial Attitudes in America: Analyses and Findings of Social Psychology. New York: Harper & Row, 1972, 305 p.

Bullock, Charles S. III, and Harrell R. Rodgers, Jr.
Racial Equality in America; in Search of an Unfulfilled Goal. Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear Pub. Co., 1975. xii, 178 p.

Campbell, Angus, and Howard Schuman
Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities. A report prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1969, 67 p.

This is a preliminary report of a survey of the perceptions and attitudes of more than 5,000 Negroes and whites between the ages of 16 and 69 in 15 major cities. Most Negroes were found to prefer integration rather than separatism and a large proportion of them desire the recognition of Negro culture. Most Negroes also consider discrimination and hostility to be serious problems. Concerning white attitudes toward the Negro, it was found that fewer whites than blacks believe racial discrimination occurs. Resistance, by whites to equal treatment in principle, in law and in attitude is negligible in the area of employment but substantial in the area of housing. Comparisons of white and black attitudes toward violence and experiences in the city are also made.

Chesler, Mark A.
In Their Own Words; A Student Appraisal of What Happened After School Desegregation. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1967. 76 p.

Crain, Robert L., and Carol Sachs Weisman
Discrimination, Personality and Achievement: A Survey of Northern Blacks. New York: Seminar Press, 1972, xiv, 225 p., tables.

This book uses survey research to analyze American race relations and attitudes of blacks towards whites and towards themselves. It discusses black migration from the South and its relation to income, behavior and marital breakup. Black views of their own situation are discussed. It was found that blacks are less trusting of people than whites. Generally, "the respondent seems to see himself as an average person suffering at the hands of the poor and lazy blacks who make a bad impression for the race, while the well-off [blacks] ignore their plight and are prejudiced against the common man." In addition, nearly four times as many blacks as whites consider themselves as "not too happy."

The book also provides a chapter dealing with theories of black poverty with discussions of the poverty program, civil rights movement and integration. Particular emphasis is given to Abram Kardinov's theory that discrimination lowers self-esteem. Blacks are unable to fight back resulting in depression and anxiety from internalized aggression, violent outbursts if the aggression is released and passivity. Also discussed in the book are aggression, internal control, self-esteem, happiness, the broken home, discrimination, personal characteristics, integration and their relation to racial attitudes. Among the findings were that inhibited black men (who also were generally Southerners) show less anti-white sentiment and more anti-black feelings, possibly as a result of their early socialization. Furthermore, high internal control, the degree to which an individual feels he is able to control his environment, "involves the inhibition of both anger and negative racial attitudes, but

on the other [hand], it provides a personality skill that is apparently necessary for success." Although blacks generally feel less self-esteem than whites, Northern blacks feel as high self-esteem as whites. The book hypothesizes that this is not due to integration but rather the increased opportunity of expressing aggression in the North.

Finally, the book provides many tables and appendices explaining the methodology and findings of the research survey. The final chapter also offers an essay on future policy implications.

Ervin, James M.

The Participation of the Negro in the Community Life of Los Angeles. San Franciso: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Reprint of a 1932 dissertation providing sociological research and information for urban and sociological study.

Faltermayer, E.

"Who will do the dirty work tomorrow," Fortune, Vol. 89, January 1974, pp. 132-136+.

Forsythe, Dennis, editor

Black Rebellion. Falls Church, Va.: College and University Press, 1975.

Gilmore, Al-Tony

Bad Nigger! The National Impact of Jack Johnson. Port Washington, N.J.: Kennikat Press, 1975.

This book presents the attitudes of white and black America toward Jack Johnson, the first major black athletic personality.

Goldman, Peter Louis

Report from Black America. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970, 282 p.

Examines Negroes' opinions toward antipoverty programs, militance, white-run business, busing, white churches, progress in civil rights, the Congress, crime, the federal government, integration, the political process, violence and riots. The attitudes of Negroes toward whites and whites toward Negroes is also discussed.

Grant, Joanne, editor

Black Protest: History, Documents, and Analyses--1619 to the Present. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1968, 505 p. plus index.

Grier, W.H., and P.M. Cobbs

Black Rage. New York: Basic Books, 1968.

Guy, Rosa

"Black perspective: On Harlem's state of mind," The New York Times Magazine, April 16, 1972, pp. 30-31+.

Hoard, Walter B.

Anthology: Quotations and Sayings of People of Color. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Collection of historical and contemporary quotations and sayings.

Isaacs, Harold R.
"Blackness and whiteness," Encounter, Vol. 21, No. 2, August 1963, pp. 8-21.
A historical, literary, and geographical analysis of the labels used to refer to blacks. Discusses the confusion of divided usages and attitudes reflected by labels. Concludes with quotes by black people about their experiences with changing labels and attitudes towards their racial identity.

Knebel, Fletcher
"A cop named Joe," Look, Vol. 35, No. 15, July 27, 1971, pp. 15-19.
Discusses attitudes of black and white citizens of riot-scarred Asbury Park, N.J. toward each other.

Kraft, John F., Inc.
The attitudes of Negroes in various cities. In Federal Role in Urban Affairs. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, August 31 - September 1, 1966. Part 6, p. 1393.

Levy, S.G.
"Polarization in racial attitudes," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 36, Summer 1972, pp. 221-34.

Marx, Gary
Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community. New York: Harper & Row, 1967.

Matthews, Donald R., and James W. Prothro
Negroes and the New Southern Politics. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1966, 551 p.
(See annotation under A-10)

National Urban League
"Black families in the 1974-75 depression." Special policy report. Washington, D.C.: National Urban League Research Department, July, 1975.

North Carolina Fund
"How North Carolina whites and blacks view: each other, government and police, housing, poverty, education and employment; summary of a 1968 opinion poll." Durham: Oliver Quayle and Co., 1968, 37 p.

Paige, Jeffery M.
"Changing patterns of anti-white attitudes among blacks," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 4, Autumn 1970, pp. 69-86.

Sampson, William A., and Vera Milam
"The interracial attitudes of the black middle class: have they changed?" [effects of the civil rights movements of the 1960's on their sense of group solidarity]. Social Problems, Vol. 23, December 1975, pp. 153-165.

Schuman, Howard, and Shirley Hatchett
Black racial attitudes: trends and complexities. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1974, 60 p.
Examines attitudes, beliefs and actions of blacks as measured during the years 1968-1971, an important period in race relations.

Turner, Castellano B., and William J. Wilson
"Dimensions of racial ideology: a study of urban black attitudes," The Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 32, No. 2, Spring 1976, pp. 139-152.
Interviews conducted on 1934 blacks in a northern city and a southern city provided data concerning six dimensions of racial ideology. Results found that blacks who favored separatism tend to be more alienated, fearful of race genocide, race conscious, and supportive of racial violence than those who endorse interracial cooperation.

U.S. Employment Service
Attitudes in the inner core area of Detroit; by Wsevolod W. Isajiw and others. Washington, D.C. June 30, 1969, 95 p.
Abstract: Poverty and Human Resources, Abstracts 4:21-22, November-December 1969.

Van der Slik, Jack R. (comp.)
Black Conflict with White America; A Reader in Social and Political Analysis. Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1970, 344 p.

Weaver, Charles N.
"Black-white differences in attitudes toward job characteristics," Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, No. 4, August 1975, pp. 438-441.
(see annotation under A-2)

Wilcox, Roger, comp.
The Psychological Consequences of Being a Black American: A Source Book of Research by Black Psychologists. New York: Wiley, 1971, 492 p.

Wilson, Robert A.
"Anomia and militancy among urban Negroes: A study of neighborhood and individual effects," The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 3, Summer 1971, pp. 369-386.

Yearling, J., Jr.
Attitudes of Blacks Toward Vocational Education. Ph.D. dissertation. Colorado State University, 1974, 185 p.

A. 5. (b) Attitudes of Puerto Ricans

Barbaro, Fred
"Ethnic resentment," Society, Vol. II, No. 3, March/April 1974, pp. 67-75.

Fitzpatrick, Joseph P.
"The adjustment of Puerto Ricans to New York City." In American Race Relations Today, Earl Raab, editor. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1962, pp. 171-178.

Glazer, Nathan
"The Puerto Ricans," Commentary, July, 1963, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 1-9.

The author's basic premise is that the postwar Puerto Rican migration to New York City was rather successful and that the city benefitted from culture and attitudes of these new migrants. Using this information, an analysis of the migrants' success or lack of it, of the probability of welfare receipt and an analysis of a distinct folk culture is presented. He first discusses social and family institutions in Puerto Rico and some of the reasons why the islanders came to New York, including a depressed economy on the island, easy mobility to and from the mainland and close relationships between the New York Puerto Ricans and those on the island. The author also discusses the people's political weakness and "the relative weakness of community organization and community leadership." He also mentions that the attachment to the Catholic church is not as strong as expected but among Protestant Puerto Ricans, the sense of religious community is great.

Among Puerto Rican migrants' most significant contributions to the city, the author contends, will be in attitudes toward color. Although Puerto Ricans want to distinguish themselves from Negro because of the disadvantages this group has had to face, "there is no strong sense among Puerto Ricans of difference based on color." Intermarriage is common, accounting for a sixth of Puerto Rican marriages in New York. Finally the distinct folk culture in general will "add to a rather tough and knowing cast of New York characters a new type--softer and milder, gayer and more light-spirited."

Wakefield, Dan
Island in the City: Puerto Ricans in New York. New York: Corinth, 1959, 278 p.

This sympathetically written book looks into the lives of the people living in New York's Spanish Harlem. Using actual dialogue of the residents, the author presents the innermost feelings on their living conditions, their magical superstitions, and their family and social relationships. In Chapter 6, Wakefield discusses the problem of the educational system in the Puerto Rican ghetto and he describes the attitudes of the children and parents toward the lack of quality of the system. Chapter 7 gives an account of the working conditions and job opportunities faced by the Puerto Ricans. The bias of some managers and union officials as well as the opinions of residents is told. Chapter 9 includes the attitude of Puerto Ricans toward local politics.

A. 5. (c) Attitudes of American Indians

Belding, Nancye, Tamara L. Sparks and Guy H. Miles
Perspectives of Adjustment: Rural Navajo and Papago Youth. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research Institute, 1974, 135 p.
(see annotation under A-7-a)

Bongarts, R.
"Who am I? The Indian sickness," The Nation, April 27, 1970, pp. 496-498.

Brody, Hugh
Indians on Skid Row. Ottawa, Canada: Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1971, 86 p.

Bryde, John F.
Indian Students and Guidance. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1971, 60 p.

Deloria, Vine, Jr.
"Federal policy still victimizes and exploits," Los Angeles Times, August 17, 1975, part IV, p. 5.

Huaute, Semu
"The experiment at Red Wind: Group finds answer in return to tradition," Los Angeles Times, August 17, 1975, part IV, p. 5.

Indian Health Service
Suicide Among the American Indians. U.S. Public Health Service Publication No. 1903. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1967.

Kleinfeld, Judith
"Positive stereotyping: The cultural relativist in the class room," Human Organization, Vol. 34, No. 3, Fall 1975, pp. 269-274.

Recently, a dramatic change has occurred in educational programs for minority groups with a new type of teacher emerging known as the "cultural relativist." He or she tends to be young, and enters the field of education partly from altruistic motives. Unfortunately, because of a patronizing attitude and insistence on a romanticized version of aboriginal life, the cultural relativist often is confronted with Indian students who are as silent and unresponsive as they are in the classes of ethnocentric teachers. More emphasis should be placed on the situational approach to cultural differences that is being used in the areas of cross-cultural cognition and language. Another approach would be to deal directly with cultural differences in courses and publications directed toward teachers. Perhaps the field of anthropology and education needs a new analytic paradigm that generates fresh problems, different methods, and useful solutions to the educational problems of minority group children.

Lall, G.R.
Role Expectations of Indian Teacher Aides Employed in the Kindergartens of Saskatchewan Reserves as Perceived by Six Status Groups. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Oregon, 1974, 179 p.

Lieberman, Leonard
"Atomism and mobility among underclass Chippewas and whites," Human Organization, Vol. 32, No. 4, Winter 1973, pp. 337-347.
(see annotation under A-2)

Miller, Helen Miner, and Nancy Oestreich Lurie
Report on Wisconsin Winnebago Project contribution of community development to the prevention of dependency. 1963, 55 p.
The information in this study was gathered from over 300 surveys of Wisconsin Winnebago Indian families. The paper provides information on housing, income, employment and education of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin. Pages 37 to 42 provide data on social factors including attitudes of the Winnebago families surveyed toward discrimination.

Ogden, Michael, Mozart I. Spector and Charles A. Hill, Jr.
"Suicides and homicide among Indians," Public Health Reports, Vol. 85, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 75-80.

Rusco, Elmer R., and Mary K. Rusco
"Native Americans and OEO--The politics of change," in Analyzing Poverty Policy, Dorothy Buckton James, editor. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975, pp. 157-176.
This chapter in the book, Analyzing Poverty Policy, discusses the self-attitudes of four American Indian categories: white Indians, traditionalists, tribal pragmatists and urban traditionalists. The special legal status of Indians is discussed as well as Indian poverty and its causes. A number of white attitudes toward the causes of this poverty are examined including the "blame the victim" theory and the more realistic lack of resources theory. OEO programs are discussed in light of recent changes in Indian poverty.

Schneider, William J., Nancye Belding and Guy H. Miles
A Survey of the Literature Relevant to Indian Rural Youth in the Southwestern States. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research and Development Institute, 1972, vii, 44 p.
This report reviews literature relevant to American Indian youth concerning the environment, education, personal characteristics, job training and employment prospects of Indian youth today. Page 21 discusses the values and attitudes of Indian students who are found to be less competitive than Anglo children. They were also found to be more present rather than future oriented and less motivated to formal schooling than Anglo children.

A Study of the Indian Health Service and Indian Tribal Involvement in Health. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1974, pp. 129-133.
The importance of recognizing and understanding the difference of Indian culture by the IHS is discussed in this section. The Indian perception of

health is different from that of the white's and in order to provide the best possible treatment, the IHS should adapt itself to suit the Indian. At some instances staff members had been insensitive toward this culture and possibly jeopardizing the faith and trust of the Indians toward the health system. A number of suggestions are made as to how to incorporate Indian culture into the health system, such as securing the cooperation and trust of the medicine man and designing the health facilities with Indian culture, preferences and values in mind.

Thompson, Morris

"Indians, as viewed by Indians: New hope in the homelands," Los Angeles Times, Sunday, August 17, 1975, Part IV, p. 5.

Indian leaders of radically different viewpoints discuss their problems of unhappiness, unemployment and poverty.

U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. National Conference on Manpower Programs for Indians, February 15-16, 1967, 408 p.

(see annotation under A-2)

Warrior, Clyde

"Poverty, community and power," New University Thought, Vol. 4, No. 2, Summer 1965, pp. 5-10.

Examines the situation of the American Indian today, as seen by an Indian youth.

Wax, Murray, and Rosalie Wax

Book review of "Indian and White: Self-Image and Interaction in a Canadian Plains Community" by Niels Winther Braroe, American Journal of Sociology, May 1976, pp. 1551-1555.

A. 5. (d) Attitudes of Mexican-Americans

Ambrecht, Biliana C.S.
Politicizing the Poor: The Legacy of the War on Poverty in a Mexican-American Community. New York: Praeger, 1976, xiii, 223 p.

Ambrecht, Biliana C.S., and Harry P. Pachon
"Ethnic political mobilization in a Mexican American community: An exploratory study of East Los Angeles 1965-1972," Western Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 3, September 1974, pp. 500-519.

Baca, J.
"Some health beliefs of the Spanish speaking," American Journal of Nursing, Vol. 69, October 1969, pp. 2172-2176.

Barbaro, Fred
"Ethnic resentment," Society, Vol. II, No. 3, March/April 1974, pp. 67-75.

Bongartz, Roy
"The Chicano rebellion," The Nation, No. 208, March 3, 1969, pp. 271-274.
(see annotation under A-7-b)

Broom, Leonard, and Eshref Shevky
"Mexicans in the United States," in American Race Relations Today, Earl Raab, editor. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1962, pp. 165-170.

Cafferty, Pastora
"Spanish-speaking Americans: Economic assimilation on cultural identity," in Pieces of a Dream: The Ethnic Worker Crises in America, Michael Wenk, editor. New York, 1972.

Cohen, Lucy M., and Carmen L. Fernandez
"Ethnic identity and psychocultural adaptation of Spanish-speaking families," Child Welfare, Vol. 53, July 1974, pp. 413-421.
Examines the way the Spanish-speaking community in Washington, D.C. adapts to the concepts and values of urban life in the United States while trying to retain its identity and cultural heritage.

Evans, Francis B., and James G. Anderson
"The psychocultural origins of achievement and achievement motivation: The Mexican-American family," Sociology of Education, Fall 1973, pp. 396-416.

Farge, Emile J.
"La vida Chicano: Health care attitudes and behaviors of Houston Chicanos." San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1975.

Galarza, E., et al.
Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. Santa Barbara: McNally & Loftin, Publishers, 1970.

Garcia, George J. (ed.)
Selected Reading Materials on the Mexican and Spanish American. Denver, Colo.: Commission on Community Relations, City and County of Denver, Colorado, 1969, 103 p.
A compilation of articles written by Mexican Americans on their own history and culture: articles are grouped under four general headings--History, Culture, Inter-Cultural Relations, and Attitude and Status of the Chicano. A bibliography of selected readings on Spanish culture is appended.

Gecas, Viktor.
"Self-conceptions of migrant and settled Mexican Americans," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 54, No. 3, December 1973, pp. 579-595.
This study explores the self-conceptions of poor, rural migrant and settled Mexican Americans in terms of their identity patterns and in particular, in terms of their self-evaluations. It was found that migrants appear to be more firmly rooted in structural sources of identity stemming from their cultural heritage.

Guzman, Ralph C.
The Political Socialization of the Mexican American People. (Originally Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Los Angeles, 1970.) New York: Arno Press, 1976.
Explores relationship between Mexican Americans and United States society. Includes their perspectives on and interpretations of each other. Discusses Mexican American group ideologies, organizational efforts, voting behavior and conditions of social contact between Mexican Americans and the rest of American society.

Heller, C.S.
Mexican-American Youth. New York: Random House, Inc., 1966.

Hernandez, Carrol A., et al.
Chicanos: Social and Psychological Perspectives. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby, 1976.

Hymer, E.
A Study of the Social Attitudes of Adult Mexican Immigrants in Los Angeles and Vicinity. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1971.

Lampe, Philip E.
"The acculturation of Mexican Americans in public and parochial schools," Sociological Analysis, Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 1975, pp. 57-66.
The influence of the school system on the acculturation of Mexican American students was examined in San Antonio, Texas, in 1973. A questionnaire was submitted to 383 eighth-grade minority students from nine public and nine parochial schools. The purpose was to

discover the extent of their feelings, attitudes, and values as compared to a group of WASP respondents. The results revealed that the school system attended made a greater difference than did SES or sex. Parochial school respondents were significantly more acculturated than their public school counterparts, and the difference remained even when other variables such as SES, sex, religiosity, aspirational level, and ethnic composition of school were controlled. It was felt that parochial schools were more religiously oriented, which made a common meeting ground for the acculturation process, and that parochial schools were smaller and made interaction between the two groups more probable.

Madsen, William
The Mexican-Americans of South Texas. Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology Series. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 1964, 112 p.
A study in cultural anthropology which deals with the Mexican Americans in South Texas. Their backgrounds, present attitudes, sentiments, and prospects are discussed. Madsen's study, financed by the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health at the University of Texas, is based on field research conducted in four communities in South Texas from 1957 to 1961. The volume includes many case histories to illustrate generalizations.

Maldonado, D.
"The Chicano aged," Social Work, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1975, pp. 213-216.

Martinez, Ruth L.
The Unusual Mexican: A Study in Acculturation. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.
Reprint of a 1942 study of a present-day problem for Chicanos.

McLemore, S.D.
"Ethnic attitudes toward hospitalization: An illustrated comparison of the Anglos and Mexican-Americans," Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 43, 1963, pp. 341-346.

McWilliams, Carey
North From Mexico: The Spanish-Speaking People of the United States. New York: Greenwood Press, 1968. 324 p. Reprint of 1949 edition.

McWilliams, Carey
Ill Fares the Land: Migrants and Migratory Labor in the United States. New York: Arno Press, 1976. Reprint of 1942 edition.

Miller, Michael V.
"Mexican Americans, Chicanos, and others: Ethnic self-identification and selected social attributes of rural Texas youth," Rural Sociology, Vol. 41, No. 2, Summer 1976, pp. 234-247.

Mittelbach, Frank G.
"Understanding of Mexican-Americans," Journal of Housing, No. 6, June 1969, pp. 296-298.

Murray, Winifred
A Socio-Cultural Study of 118 Mexican Families Living in a Low-Rent Public Housing Project in San Antonio, Texas. New York: Arno Press, 1976. Reprint of 1954 edition.

Nall, Frank C., and Joseph Speilberg
"Social and cultural factors in the responses of Mexican-Americans to medical treatment," Journal of Health and Social Behavior, VIII, December 1967, pp. 299-308.
The authors point out factors and attitudes of both cultural and social natures influencing Mexican Americans regarding medical treatment. The article indicates the need for reconciling modern medical practice with folk beliefs and the need to understand Mexican-American culture in order to treat the Mexican American properly.

Newton, Horace E.
Mexican Illegal Immigration into California, Principally since 1945. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.
This reprint of a 1954 study thoroughly covers the postwar period.

Pave, Irene
"The Chicanos campaign for a better deal," Business Week, May 29, 1971.

Salcedo, Consuelo
Mexican-American Socio-Cultural Patterns: Implications for Social Casework. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Shannon, Lyle W. and Judith L. McKim
"Attitudes toward education and the absorption of immigrant Mexican-Americans in Racine," Education and Urban Society, Vol. VI, No. 3, May 1974, pp. 333-354.
(see annotation under A-8-a)

Thurston, Thomas G.
Urbanization and Sociocultural Change in a Mexican-American Enclave. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Winder, D.
"Chicago jobless resent illegal aliens working," Christian Science Monitor, 64:3, December 6, 1974.
Illegal aliens are cause of dissension in California Chicano community, torn between loyalty to people of their ethnic background and defending their own threatened economic interests. Supreme Court decision upholding right of legal "green card" Mexican laborers to commute across border antagonized Farm Workers.

A. 5. (e) Attitudes of Eskimos

Hippler, Arthur E., and Stephen Conn
"Northern Eskimo law ways and their relationships to contemporary problems of 'bush justice': Some preliminary observations on structure and function." ISEGR Occasional paper no.10. Fairbanks, Alaska: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, July, 1973.

A. 5. (f) Attitudes of Japanese, South East Asians, and Orientals

Bogardus, Emory
"Filipino immigrant attitudes," Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 14, May 1930, pp. 469-79.

Goodman, Mary Ellen
"Values, attitudes, and social concepts of Japanese and American children," in B.B. Silberman (ed.) Japanese Character and Culture, Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1962.

Hirata, Lucie Cheng
"Youth, parents, and teachers in Chinatown: A triadic framework of minority socialization," Urban Education, Vol. 10, No. 3, October 1975, pp. 279-296.

A. 6. Attitudes of Blue-Collar and of Disadvantaged Workers

Bennett, F.
"The condition of farm workers," in Poverty in America, Louis A. Ferman, et al., editors. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, rev. ed., 1968, pp. 303-314.

Champagne, Joseph E.
The Attitudes and Motivation of Southern Underprivileged Workers. Ph.D. dissertation, Purdue University, 1966. Abstract: Dissertation Abstracts 27: 1315B, October 1966.

Coles, R.
Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers, Vol. II of Children in Crisis. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1971.

Gooding, Judson
"Blue-collar blues on the assembly line," in Man Against Work, Lloyd Zimpel, editor. Grand Rapids, Mich.: W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1974, pp. 61-75.

Goodwin, Leonard
Orientation of the Unemployed and Underemployed Poor Toward Work and Income Maintenance: A Feasibility Study. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1968.
(see annotation under A-2)

Greenberger, Ellen, and Margaret Mooney Marini
Black-white Differences in Psychosocial Maturity: A Further Analysis. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, 1972, v, 33 p., appendices.
PSM is designed to predict ability to function effectively in the dominant culture. The question of its bias and invalidity for blacks was researched and it is still held to be a useful measure. Racial attitudes toward job choice, success, satisfaction and feelings toward other workers of different status were examined.

Hughes, E.C.
"The knitting of racial groups in industry," American Sociological Review, Vol. 11, 1946, pp. 512-519.

Rosow, Jerome M.
"Productivity and the blue-collar worker," in Man Against Work, Lloyd Zimpel, editor. Grand Rapids, Mich.: W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1974, pp. 202-212.

Sultan, Paul, et al.
Farming and Farm Labor: A Study in California. Claremont, Calif.: Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Claremont Graduate School, June 1974, iv, 201 p.
This study examines the occupational mobility of farm workers and attempts to determine the extent of penetration into suburban and industrial

labor markets by farm workers. Included are an examination of rural poverty, of farm labor force characteristics, of the farm system and of the effectiveness of rural manpower programs. Interviews with farm workers, employers and community members provide information on attitudes toward and attitudes of farm workers with regard to their way of life.

A. 7. (a) Attitudes of Primary and Secondary School Students

Ausubel, David P., and Pearl Ausubel
"Ego development among segregated Negro children," in Education in Depressed Areas, A. Harry Passow, editor. Columbia University Teachers College Press, 1965, pp. 109-141.
This paper describes the personality development of segregated Negro children as a special variant of the more typical course of ego development in our culture. Reasons for individual differences within this group are cited and implications for the issues of educational practices and desegregation are given. The paper also discusses how the results of segregation affect the attitudes of Negro children toward academic achievement and traditional cultural values.

Baker, E.A., and D.R. Owen
"Negro-white personality differences in integrated classrooms." Proceedings of the 77th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 4 (Pt. 2), 1969, pp. 539-540.
Black male students were compared with white students in newly integrated classrooms using the Missouri Children's Picture Series, a teacher's behavior checklist, IQ scores, and a socioeconomic status measure. Differences were found between the fall and spring testings.

Banks, James A., and Jean D. Grambs, editors
Black Self-concept. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972, 185 p.
Collection of essays examining the relationship between education, social science and the development of self-concepts of black youths.

Barger, Harold M.
"Images of bureaucracy: a tri-ethnic consideration," Public Administration Review, Vol. 36, May-June 1976, pp. 287-296.
Surveys attitudes of Anglo, black and Mexican-American high school students in San Antonio, Texas.

Belding, Nancye, Tamara L. Sparks, and Guy H. Miles
Perspectives of Adjustment: Rural Navajo and Papago Youth. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research Institute, 1974, 135 p.
Report discusses the factors related to social and occupational adjustment of American Indian young people who grow up in the Southwest. The information is based on literature published between 1965 and 1970 and interviews with Indian leaders, urban employers and teachers in southwestern colleges and universities. The report covers characteristics of Indian youth, parents' attitudes toward the educational system and values and attitudes of Indian youth.

Bernard, V.W.
"School desegregation: Some psychiatric implications," Psychiatry, 21, 1958, pp. 149-158.
Discusses some of the psychological problems experienced by black and white students who experienced school integration.

Bradley, L., C.R. Snyder, and M. Katahn
"The effects of subject race and sex and experimenter race upon classroom-related risk-taking behavior," Psychonomic Science, 28(6), September 1972, pp. 362-364.
Discusses the effects of sex and experimenter race on the classroom-related risk-taking behavior of black and white students. It was found that white male students were more willing to take risks than black males, and black females showed more risk taking than white females.

Brigham, J.C.
"Views of black and white children concerning the distribution of personality characteristics," Journal of Personality, 42(1), 1974, pp. 144-158.
Studies responses from children in grades 4 through 12 in two segretated schools in the Deep South. Author hypothesized that white subjects would agree more than blacks on stereotype-relevant traits and that within-race agreement would be greater for older than younger children of both races. Generally the hypotheses were confirmed.

Brody, Grace F.
Patterns of educational and vocational aspirations in disadvantaged adolescents; before National Conference on Social Welfare, 1969 Annual Forum. Abstract: Conference Bulletin 72: 31, Summer 1969.

Bryant, E.C., I. Gardner, Jr., and M. Goldman
"Responses on racial attitudes as affected by interviewers of different ethnic groups," Journal of Social Psychology, 70(1), 1966, pp. 95-100.
Examines responses given to a black and a white interviewer by black and white adolescents.

Burrell, L., and N.F. Rayden
"Black and white students' attitudes toward white counselors," Journal of Negro Education, 40, 1971, pp. 48-52.
Examines reactions of black and white students from an integrated city high school to white counselors.

Caliguri, Joseph
"The self-concept of the poverty child," Journal of Negro Education, 35, Summer 1966, pp. 280-282.
Study of 425 intermediate grade children in a minority group area.

Campbell, E.Q.
"Some socio-psychological correlates of direction in attitude change," Social Forces, 36, 1958, pp. 335-340.
Tests hypotheses concerning the relationship of certain variables to the type of racial attitude change among southern high school students.

Campbell, J.D., and M.R. Yarrow
"Personal and situational variables in adaptation to change," Journal of Social Issues, 14(1), 1958, pp. 29-46.
Discusses effects of desegregation on children's behavior and attitudes.

Campbell, J.D., L.J. Yarrow, and M.R. Yarrow
"A study of adaptation to a new situation," Journal of Social Issues, 14(1), 1958, pp. 3-7.
Introductory article outlining research concerned with the adjustment of children to a desegregated summer camp.

Ceja, Manuel V.
Methods of Orientation of Spanish-Speaking Children to an American School. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Charley, B.H.
"The effectiveness of Negro teachers for changing developing racial attitudes in young children." Dissertation Abstracts International, 131 (2-A), August 1970, p. 824.
Dissertation finds evidence that cultural factors tend to influence children to prefer white people and are so great that contact in one role situation does not change this developing racial preference.

Chilman, Catherine S.
Growing Up Poor. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, May 1966, 117 p.

Clark, K., and M. Clark
"Emotional factors in racial identification and preference in Negro children," in Mental Health and Segregation, M. Grossack, editor. New York: Springer, 1963, pp. 53-63.

Coles, Robert
Children of Crisis; A Study of Courage and Fear. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967. xiv, 401 p.

Crooks, R.C.
"The effects of an interracial preschool program upon racial preference, knowledge of recial differences, and racial identification," Journal of Social Issues, 26(4), 1970, pp. 137-144.
Investigates awareness of racial differences, racial identification, and racial preference among children.

Dawson, Helaine S.
On the Outskirts of Hope: Educating Youth from Poverty Areas. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968, 329 p.
This interesting book is based on the experiences of a teacher instructing a class of black men and women, 18 to 22 years of age, in Personal Development to prepare them for future employment. The author discusses her methodology and emphasizes the importance of understanding the reasons for the attitudes and behavior of these young people. She advises prospective teachers in underprivileged areas to know their objectives, to familiarize themselves with the neighborhood, to know the structure of public assistance agencies to understand the students' attitude towards them and to assure the availability of necessary equipment. Establishing a rapport with the students is essential and can be accomplished by accepting the students for what they are, and respecting them.

The author discusses some of her techniques in teaching such as the use of role playing, guests, discussions and visits to colleges and industries. Through use of actual student dialogue, the reader sees how life in the ghetto can be converted to learning experiences in the classroom.

Chapter 2 is especially important and interesting because it deals with the attitudes both negative and positive of black youths toward various subjects. The author discusses family life and the impact of female dominated families on young black men. She discusses the impact on attitudes of gangs and peer groups, especially in situations in which there is little parental supervision. Eating and sleeping habits, recreation, and health are mentioned. Attitudes toward drugs and alcohol, work, police, religion, school and whites are examined. Concerning attitudes toward work, the author discusses "hustling" or stealing to supplement welfare payments, how attitudes differ between youths raised in South and those raised in the North, the reasons for quitting jobs and the importance of peer group acceptance of jobs. She discusses their hostility to the police, their dissatisfaction with churches and their feelings of inferiority in relation to school work. The attitude of the black youths toward themselves is particularly interesting. They have feelings of self-hatred, self-disgust and lack of self-esteem and this may account for their negative outlook on life and possibly their hostility. The author also mentions positive attitudes of the youths in their love for their children, their dislike for hypocrisy and the strength they have shown in developing their own culture.

Day, James F.

Migrant Education. New York: Philosophical Library, 1975.

This book is particularly concerned with educational needs of poor and minority migrants. Chapter 4 discusses the psychological effects of migration on children. Feelings of alienation, loneliness and low self-esteem are typical of migratory children when they enter new schools. Although he presents brief discussions on several theories of education, the author emphasizes that special educational programs for migrant children will not resolve "our ugly social problems." Social changes through tax reforms, elimination of poverty and change in attitudes towards minority groups are the key to the problem.

Pages 51 to 57 discuss the particular problems for migrant blacks, Appalachian whites, Spanish-Americans and American Indians in education. The author suggests that all children and teachers learn the cultures of these peoples, their values and attitudes in order to understand these minorities and therefore to be better able to help them.

deCharms, Richard, J.R. Collins, K.R. Jackson, and D.J. Shea

"Can Motives of Low Income Black Children be Changed?" Symposium presented at the American Educational Research Association meetings, Los Angeles, 1969.

Deutsch, Martin

The Disadvantaged Child--Studies in the Social Environment and the Learning Process. New York: Basic Books, 1968.

Dimas, Chris
"The effect of motion pictures portraying black models on the self-concept of black elementary school children," Ph.D. dissertation, Syracuse University, 1970. 181 p.
Study determines whether there was a difference in the self-concept of black students who saw motion pictures of black models from those who viewed movies of white models.

Dwyer, R.J.
"A report on patterns of interaction in desegregated schools," Journal of Educational Sociology, 31, 1958, pp. 253-256.
Study of patterns of interaction of black and white students in seven school districts in Missouri where desegregation had occurred.

Dole, Arthur A., and William R. Passons
"Life goals and plan determinants reported by black and white high school seniors," Journal of Vocational Behavior, Vol 2, No. 3, July 1972, pp. 209-222.

Dolger, L., and J. Ginandes
"Children's attitudes toward discipline as related to socioeconomic status," Journal of Experimental Education, Vol. 15, 1946, pp. 161-165.

Entwisle, Doris R., and Ellen Greenberger
A Survey of Cognitive Style in Maryland Ninth-graders. Feelings of Control Over Academic Achievement. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, August 1970, iv, 34 p.
Using the Crandall IAR scales, questionnaires measured feelings of control over academic success with IQ, social status, sex, and black/white racial variables. One unexpected result was that blacks and inner city whites who are of medium IQ have feelings of control similar to those of high - IQ suburban males, but researchers conclude that IAR scales may not be suitable for use with lower status or low achieving students.

Epstein, R., and S.S. Komorita
"Prejudice among Negro children as related to parental ethnocentrism and punitiveness," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 4(6), 1966, pp. 643-647.
Investigates the relationship between social distance attitudes of black children and parental punitiveness and the perceptions of parental social attitudes.

Falk, William W., and Arthur G. Cosby
"School desegregation and the educational projections of rural black youth," Rural Sociology, Vol. 39, Spring 1974, pp. 28-41.
Examines the educational aspirations and expectations of youth as well as their perceptions of race and schools attended as factors impeding their life chances.

Forth, Douglas Scott
The Relationship Between Economic Factors and Pupil Achievement in Selected Urban School Systems. Ed.D. dissertation, The University of Florida, 1974. 105 p.

Golin, S.
"Project self-esteem: some effects of an elementary school black studies program." Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 6 (Pt. 2), 1971, pp. 733-734.
(see annotation under A-4-a)

Green, M.F., and O. Ryan
The School Children: Growing Up in the Slums. New York: Pantheon Books, 1966.

Greenberg, Judith W., and others
"Attitudes of children from a deprived environment toward achievement-related concepts," Journal of Educational Research, 59 October 1965, pp. 57-62.
Study of 115 fourth grade Negro children from a public school in a severely depressed urban area, New York City.

Halpern, F.
"Self-perception of black children and the civil rights movement," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 40(3), April 1970, pp. 520-526.
Author concludes that the civil rights movement has affected the lives of all black children. The extent of the influence depends upon their relation to and identification with their families.

Hanushek, Eric A.
Education and Race: An Analysis of the Educational Production Process. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972, 192 p.
(see annotation under A-8-a)

Harris, D.B., H.G. Gough, and W.E. Martin
"Children's ethnic attitudes. II. Relationship to parental beliefs concerning child training," Child Development, 21(3), September 1950, pp. 170-181.
Explores relationship of authoritarian attitudes of parents regarding child-rearing practices. Conclusions suggest that a child's prejudice is associated with parental authoritarian attitudes.

Healey, Gary W.
Self-Concept: A Comparison of Negro, Anglo and Spanish-American Students Across Ethnic, Sex and Socio-Economic Variables. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Heller, Celia
Mexican American Youth. New York: Random, 1966.

Henderson, George
Aspirations and Social Class in Pockets of Poverty: A Study of Educational Obsolescence. Ph.D. dissertation, Wayne State University, 1965. Abstract: Dissertation Abstracts 26: 5586, March 1966.
Survey of 200 Negro youths living in a poverty area.
Summary: Beyond poverty of income. Journal of Negro Education 36: 42-50, Winter 1967.

Hippler, Arthur E.
"Community Values," in Hunter's Point: A Black Ghetto. New York: Basic Books, 1974, pp. 137-164.

Hodgman, Eileen Callahan
"Gaining acceptance by ghetto teen-agers," American Journal of Nursing, Vol. 69, No. 9, September 1969, pp. 1912-1917.

Hyman, Shirley Lorraine
Measured Self-Esteem of Inner-City Secondary Students in Relation to Scholastic Achievement and Occupational Aspiration and Expectation. **Ph.D. dissertation, Fordham University, 1975. 121 p.**

Katz, I., T. Henry, and H. Allen
"Effects of race of tester, approval-disapproval, and need on Negro children's learning," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 8 (1, Pt. 1), 1968, pp. 38-42.
Discusses the effects of the race of testers, approval-disapproval on the learning task, and need for approval on Northern black elementary school boys' learning.

Katz, P.A., and others
"Perceptual concomitants of racial attitudes in urban grade-school children," Developmental Psychology, Vol. 11, March 1975, pp. 135-144.

Katz, P.A.
"Stimulus predifferentiation and modification of children's racial attitudes," Child Development, 44(2), June 1973, pp. 232-237.
Studies presumption that increased perceptual differentiation of other-group faces would reduce prejudicial attitudes.

Keig, Norman G.
"Occupational aspirations and labor force experience of Negro youth: A case study," Business and Economic Dimensions, 3, May 1967, pp. 1-5.

Kleinfeld, Judith
"Positive stereotyping: The cultural relativist in the class room," Human Organization, Vol. 34, No. 3, Fall 1975, pp. 269-274.
(see annotation under A-5-C)

Kuvlesky, William P., David E. Wright, and Rumaldo Z. Juarez
Status Projections and Ethnicity: A Comparison of Mexican American, Negro and Anglo Youth. Paper read at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, New Orleans, April 1969, 31 l., appendices.
Determines to what extent ethnic "subcultures" are associated with differences in adolescents' projected frames of status reference. Findings suggest that Negro youth maintained higher level expectations and Mexican American youth maintained stronger intensity of aspiration.

Lampe, Philip E.
"The acculturation of Mexican Americans in public and parochial schools," Sociological Analysis, Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 1975, pp. 57-66.
(see annotation under A-5-d)

Lungstrum, Ruth Marie
Factors Related to Occupational Preferences of Metropolitan Senior High School Students. Ed.D. dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1974. 393 p.

Mabe, P.A. III, and J.E. Williams
"Relation of racial attitudes to sociometric choices among second grade children," Psychological Reports, Vol. 37, October 1975, pp. 547-554.

Mastroianni, M., and J. Khatena
"Attitudes of black and white high school seniors toward integration," Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 56, January 1972, pp. 221-227.

McCluskey, Lawrence
The Interrelationships of Student Attitude and Student Performance in Black New York City Elementary School Students. Columbia University, Vol. 36, No. 3, Section A, 1975. Order No. 75-20, 209.

McKee, J.P., and F.B. Leader
"The relationship of socio-economic status and aggression to the competitive behavior of pre-school children," Child Development, Vol 26, 1955, pp. 135-141.

McMurrin, Sterling M., editor
The Conditions for Educational Equality. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 218 p.
Examines the problem of communication between teachers and students in ghetto schools. Contents include: "Poverty and Childhood," "The Crucible of the Urban Classroom," "Increasing Educational Opportunity for the Disadvantaged," and "Special Education Problems of the Spanish-Speaking Minorities of the Southwest."

Meketon, Betty Field
"The effects of integration upon the Negro child's responses to various tasks and upon his level of self-esteem." Ph.D. dissertation in Education. University of Kentucky, 1966. 136 p.
Evidence did not support the hypothesis that children in an integrated class would achieve lower scores on assigned tasks.

Miller, Henry
"Street people: Who are they? What's the problem?" Vital Issues, Vol. 23, No. 10, 1974, 4 p., bibliography.

Mitchell, J.V., Jr.
"Identification of items in the California Test of Personality that differentiates between subjects of high and low socio-economic status at the fifth and seventh grade levels," Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 51, 1957.

Monteiro, Thomas Lee
Identifying Sources of School-Community Conflict in Black and Puerto Rican Communities in New York City. Ed.D. dissertation, Fordham University, 1975. 169 p.

Morin, Andre

"Do educational films produced with same-race-communicators promote learning?" The Journal of Negro Education, Spring 1976, pp. 197-203.

Paper examines black students of grades five and six at two socio-economic levels to try to answer the question of whether or not black students identify more closely with black or white characters on the screen. The race of the screen character was found to have less than expected effect on the attention of the viewer.

New York (State). Assembly. Subcommittee on the Family Court.

Armies of the Streets: A Report on the Structure, Membership and Activities of Youth Gangs in the City of New York. Albany, New York State Assembly, October 1974, 21 p.

The study opens with a brief history of gang development and how youth gangs have become more violent in the seventies. The different divisions of a gang are described with respect to membership and functions. The report also describes the duties of the various gang leaders. Female participation in gangs is believed to stem from the fact that it can offer security and protection from other gangs. Some gangs even have chapters in other cities with a "'Top Prez,' who acts as a sort of 'godfather'." The recruiting process of new gang members is also described. Traditionally, gang members have been from lower class areas, but there is a fear that middle class youths are becoming members perhaps because the gang is "becoming a fad."

An appendix by Thomas McDonald describing the motives of joining a gang is included in the report. The opinions of various scholars are mentioned. Gang membership is attributed to "sociological and psychological factors such as family rejection, impulse control and dependency needs," (14) to the anxiety caused by adolescence, to the rejection of middle-class values which the gang member feels can never apply to him, to low intelligence, to emotional disorders and to a striving for status and respect the member has been unable to acquire in legitimate ways.

Offenbacher, Deborah I.

"Cultures in conflict: Home and school as seen through the eyes of lower-class students," Urban Review, 2, May 1968, pp. 2-8.

Patchen, Martin, Gerhard Hofmann, and James D. Davidson

"Interracial perceptions among high school students," Sociometry, December 1976, pp. 341-354.

Rodman, Hyman, Patricia Voydanoff, and Albert E. Lovejoy

"The range of aspirations: A new approach," Social Problems, Vol. 22, No. 2, December 1974, pp. 184-198.

Aspirations, Motivation, Attitudes, Class Differences.

A new approach to the study of aspirations must be developed by enlarging the concept of a range of aspirations and by introducing appropriate new operational measures. Questionnaires completed by all ninth-grade students in two junior high schools in Highland Park, Michigan, were selected because of their heterogeneity in race and social class background. One of the most pronounced findings was that the relationship between social class and the width of the range of aspirations was strongest among white males, and shows up consistently on both

measures only among white males. For females, black and white, there is a pronounced linear relationship between social class and the width of the range of educational aspirations; but social class and the range of occupational aspirations proved inconsistent. It was felt the major contribution of this analysis rests less on its specific findings and more on its approach to the study of aspirations. By dealing with social class and a range of aspirations, some additional evidence has been provided in support of the theory of the lower-class value stretch.

Rosenberg, Marvin L.
An Experiment to Change Attitudes of Powerlessness Among Low-Income Negro Youth. Ph.D. dissertation (D.S.W.). Case Western Reserve, 1968. Abstract: Social Service Review, 42, September 1968, p. 389.

Rosnow, Ralph L.
"Poultry and prejudice," Psychology Today, March 1972, pp. 53-56.
By the time a child is four years old, he recognizes the distinction between black and white. As he grows, prejudices entrench themselves to produce the adult bigot.

Schneider, William J., Nancye Belding and Guy H. Miles
A Survey of the Literature Relevant to Indian Rural Youth in the Southwestern States. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research and Development Institute, 1972, vii, 44 p.
(see annotation under A-5-c)

Schrag, Peter
Voices in the Classroom: Public Schools and Public Attitudes. Boston: Beacon Press, 1965, 292 p.
(see annotation under B-8-a)

St. John, Nancy, and Nancy Smith
Annotated Bibliography on School Racial Mix and the Self-Concept, Aspirations, Academic Achievement and Interracial Attitudes and Behavior of Negro Children. Harvard University, Center for Research and Development on Educational Differences, 1967.

Taba, Hilda
"Cultural deprivation as a factor in school learning," Merrill Palmer Quarterly, Vol. 10, 1964, pp. 147-159.

Taylor, C.P.
Some Changes in Self-concept in the First Year of Desegregated Schooling: The Outward Walls and the Inward Scars. Dissertation Abstracts, 29(3-A), 1968, pp. 821-822.
Study examined self-concept adjustments of black and white students as a result of participation in a newly desegregated school. Initially black students increased their self-esteem while later it decreased. The opposite trend occurred for white students.

Tillery, Dale, and Ted Kildegaard
Educational Goals, Attitudes and Behavior: A Comparative Study of High School Seniors. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1973.

Wallace, Phyllis

Pathways to Work: Unemployment Among Black Teenage Females. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1974, 144 p.

Study explores unemployment among black female teenagers in two urban poverty neighborhoods in New York City. The author considers the problem one of attitudes. The employer sees the black teenager as a poor employment risk and the young women therefore see themselves as the least preferred of any in the labor market.

Watts Labor Community Action Committee

Final Report on Community Elite Corps. Los Angeles: Watts Labor Community Action Committee, August 1973, 55+ p.

This is a report on the Watts Labor Community Action Committee manpower project known as the "Community Elite Corps" (CEC). The CEC was a year-round effort directed at helping disadvantaged youth help themselves through their help to the community. Objectives, design and components of the program are examined. Pages 45 to 55 present the attitudes of the enrollees and the community toward the CEC. These attitudes were favorable and the enrollees agreed that the corps had a positive impact on their attitudes toward themselves and toward their future.

Williams, J.E., and others

"Measurement of children's racial attitudes in the early school years," Child Development, Vol. 46, June 1975, pp. 494-500.

Willie, C.V.

"Anti-social behavior among disadvantaged youth: Some observations on prevention for teachers," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 33, Spring 1964, pp. 176-181.

"The World Across the Street," Colloquy, December 1968, pp. 5-12.

Two groups of black and white teenagers were interviewed about their attitudes toward the future and their estimates of their chances of achieving their future goals.

Yarrow, M.R., J.D. Campbell, and L.J. Yarrow

"Acquisitions of new norms: A study of racial desegregation," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 14(1), 1958, pp. 8-28.

(see annotation under C)

A. 7. (b) Attitudes of Disadvantaged College Students

Belding, Nancye, Tamara L. Sparks, and Guy H. Miles
Perspectives of Adjustment: Rural Navajo and Papago Youth. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research Institute, 1974, 135 p.
(see annotation under A-7-a)

Bongartz, Roy
"The Chicano rebellion," The Nation, No. 208, March 3, 1969, pp. 271-274.
Description of the thinking and attitudes of Chicano students today in their efforts to destroy the stereotype image of the Mexican. This informative article relates how the students are making themselves heard through Chicano newspapers and journals.

Canfield, Roger B.
Black Ghetto Riots and Campus Disorders. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Edwards, Harry
Black Students. New York: The Free Press, 1970, 234 p.
Presents the historical development of the black student movement--the causes for its emergence, its characteristics and philosophies. Pages 7 to 12 examine the Negro middle class. The author aims at "explaining how...the black student movement could be on a course which may provide the impetus for violent and irreversible revolution in America."

Himelhoch, J.
"Tolerance and personality needs: A study of the liberalization of ethnic attitudes among minority group college students," American Sociological Review, Vol. 15, February 1950, pp. 79-88.

Irwin, James
"The attitudes of Black 'new students' and administrative response," The Journal of Negro Education, Spring 1976, pp. 161-165.
This paper discusses the attitudes of black college students toward the purpose of the university and toward themselves. The author examines differences between black and white students and between incoming and returning black students. During the late 60s when colleges and universities began to admit greater numbers of blacks, the administrators assumed that these black students should be grateful for this break and should emulate white standards. However, little attempt was made to help those black students who were ill-prepared for academic life. The author agrees that colleges and universities have changed, but often before or without societal change. He pessimistically asks an important question, "If black students crash the gates of society, will there be seats 'inside' for them?"

Sowell, Thomas
"The plight of black students in the United States," Daedalus, Vol. 103, No. 2, Spring 1974, pp. 179-196.

Willie, Charles V., and Joan D. Levy
"Black is lonely," Psychology Today, March 1972, pp. 50-52+.
Survey discloses that token black enrollment condemns black college students to unhappy social lives and creates discord with both races. Black coeds were found to suffer most.

Willie, Charles V., and Arline Sakuma McCord.
Black Students at White Colleges. New York: Praeger, 1972, 136 pp.

Yankelovich, Daniel, Inc.
The Changing Values on Campus: Political and Personal Attitudes of Today's College Students. (A survey for the JDR 3rd Fund.) New York: Pocket Books, 1972 (Washington Square Press paperback ed., $2.95), 246 p., illus. (Introduction by John D. Rockefeller, 3rd).
The book is a compilation of a number of polls' data of 1968, 1969, and 1970. It is similar to a previous book, Youth and the Establishment, also put together by Daniel Yankelovich, Inc. The chapter beginnings summarize the data without too much oversimplification.
There are dozens of clearly-written tables which statistically enumerate how the following groups replied to questionnaires. The New Left, Post-Affluent Values, and Career Minded.
Chapter 9 analyzes responses according to political bent: Republicans, Democrats, and Unaffiliated. Two questions which are broached here are: Groups that cannot be assured a fair trial (with responses for Black Panthers, radicals, drug addicts, middle-class blacks, Indians, etc.); and groups that are oppressed (with responses for blacks, women, college students, and homosexuals).
Chapter 11, Values and Attitudes of Minority-Group Students, pp. 151-163, indicates how the nonwhite student sector (13% of the sample polled) felt. The introduction to this chapter capsulizes the composite feelings of the minorities studied as to: Demographic Differences, Mood Profile, Political Profile, Social Justice, Institutions, Creating Social Change Militancy, Social Values, Personal Values, Traditional Values, Marriage and Careers.
Throughout the book, but especially in Chapter 5, Political Values and Ideologies, there are scattered references to various social problems such as poverty, racism, welfare reform, helping the third world and winning women's rights.

A. 8. (a) Attitudes of the Poor About Education and the School System

Ambrecht, Biliana C.S.
Politicizing the Poor: The Legacy of the War on Poverty in a Mexican-American Community. Los Angeles: Praeger Publishers, 1976, xiii, 233 p.

Belding, Nancye, Tamara L. Sparks, and Guy H. Miles
Perspectives of Adjustment: Rural Navajo and Papago Youth. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research Institute, 1974, 135 p.
(see annotation under A-7-a)

Gottlieb, D.
"Teaching and students: The views of Negro and white teachers," Sociology of Education, Vol. 37, 1964, pp. 345-353.

Grier, William H., and Price M. Cobbs
"The 'promise' of education," in Black Rage, New York: Bantam Books, 1969, pp. 109-128.

Hanushek, Eric A.
Education and Race: An Analysis of the Educational Production Process. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972, 192 p.
Examines the capabilities of public schools for providing comparable education for whites and blacks. Discusses attitudes of students toward teachers and attitudes of black families toward education.

Jacob, Herbert
"Black and white perceptions of justice in the city," Law and Society Review, Vol. 6, No. 1, August 1971, pp. 69-89.

Long, Elton, et al.
American Minorities: The Justice Issue. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1975.
This book describes problems that members of minority groups face in the justice system due to prejudice and discrimination. The first chapters of the book trace the history of minority groups. Reasons for their coming to the U.S. are discussed, as well as their culture, attitudes, areas of concentration and their legal status in history. White attitudes toward these various minorities are also discussed. The book also provides a brief history of the black minority's struggle for civil rights as well as a discussion on violent confrontations between blacks in the ghetto and whites. These discussions point out the prejudice and injustice minorities face in this society. Furthermore, the book states that "ghetto blacks do not view themselves as scapegoats or the white community as consciously racist; they see the police as an armed force representing the white community and using a legal system reeking with inequality and injustice to contain blacks in the ghetto."

The book delves into many facets of the justice system; law enforcement with its sanctioned violence and often prejudiced officers, trials and their components, juries, judges and attorneys and finally the correctional system with its usually racially biased personnel and, in the opinion of the authors, its "cruel and unusual punishment of

prisoners." Examples taken from cases show evidence of prejudice of judges, manipulation of juries, police brutality towards minorities and infringement on the rights of prisoners.

The final two chapters provide recommendations for standards to provide equal treatment of minorities and new perspectives for criminal justice and minorities.

Montes, Mary
School-Community Relations: A View from the Barrio. Claremont Graduate School, Vol. 35, No. 12, Section A, 1974, 75-12, 749.

Renner, Richard A.
"Schools and the poor: The high cost of classroom candor," The Educational Forum, Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 55.

Sexton, P.D.
Education and Income. New York: The Viking Press, 1961, pp. 160, 182, 185-187.

Shannon, Lyle W., and Judith L. McKim
"Attitudes toward education and the absorption of immigrant Mexican-Americans in Racine," Education and Urban Society, Vol. VI, No. 3, May 1974, pp. 333-354.

Using data from surveys conducted in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1971 on migrant Mexican-Americans, Negroes and Anglos in Racine, Wisconsin, this study analyzes the degree of success a minority family will have after leaving a migrant economy. Respondents were asked about their perceptions of job opportunities, of educational opportunities for their children, and of their housing situation. They were also asked about their friends and their neighborhood to get data on the amount of cultural absorption that had occurred. Between 1959 and 1971, respondents believed that job-related and educational opportunities had increased. Some absorption had occurred but it was felt that most Negroes and Mexican-Americans would like to see themselves more fully absorbed into the economy and integrated into the larger culture.

Shriver, Sargent
"How the poor see America," Social Service Outlook, Vol. 13, June 1968, pp. 17-19.

Townsel, Charles W.
"The urban school administrator--a black perspective," The Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 44, No. 3, Summer 1975, pp. 421-431.

Triandis, Harry C., editor
Variations in Black and White Perceptions of the Social Environment. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975.

Tyack, David
"Catholic power, black power, and the schools," The Educational Forum, Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 27.

Urban America, Inc. and the Urban Coalition

One Year Later: An Assessment of the Nation's Response to the Crisis Described by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969, x, 122 p.

The book, prepared by Urban America, Inc. and the Urban Coalition, analyzes the state of American democracy one year after the 1968 Kerner Riot Commission report on the racial crisis. The Commission found that civil disorders occurred in neighborhoods characterized by poverty and social distress and that Negroes were acting against local symbols, white society, authority and property. Among the causes of civil disorders were the exclusion of Negroes through discrimination of the benefits of economic progress. "The corrosive and degrading effects of this condition and the attitudes that underlie it are the source of deepest bitterness and lie at the center of the problem of racial disorder." Other attitudinal reasons were: "frustration of hopes raised by judicial and legislative victories; a climate that legitimized violence; . . . a growing sense of powerlessness among slum-ghetto residents; provocation behavior by police."

This book discusses poverty, education and environment in the ghettos at the time of the Commission's report and one year later. The authors conclude that "a year later, we are a year closer to being two societies, black and white, increasingly separate and scarcely less unequal."

The Kerner report also found a growing sense of black awareness and an assertion of black identity. It believed that the disorders were not "revolutionary" but an attempt on the part of the Negroes to gain equal status and recognition as white Americans. The authors of One Year Later, in addition, found that blacks and whites do not perceive slum-ghetto problems or the meaning of civil disorders in the same manner. Some of these attitudes have even driven these two groups farther apart.

A. 8. (b) Attitudes of the Poor About Riots

Betz, Michael
"Riots and welfare: Are they related?" Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1974, pp. 345-355.

Bullock, P. Watts
The Aftermath. New York: Grove Press, 1969.

Canfield, Roger B.
Black Ghetto Riots and Campus Disorders. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Dye, Thomas R.
The Politics of Equality. New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1971, 252 p.
Provides history of blacks and politics since the days of slavery. Contains a section on public reaction to racial violence and white perceptions of black politics.

Erlanger, Howard S.
Violence by Blacks and Low-Income Whites: Some New Evidence of the Subculture of Violence Thesis. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, June 1974, 28 p.

Friedman, Daniel J.
White Militancy in Boston. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1973, 176 p.
Examines a Boston community for signs of white militancy, i.e., "white backlash." The author sees the essential nature of black riots and white militancy alike as political rather than merely racist, deriving from dissatisfaction with contemporary American society.

Goldman, Peter Louis
Report from Black America. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970, 282 p.
(see annotation under A-5-a)

Lloyd, Kent
"Community response to urban race riots," The Educational Forum, Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 19.

Urban America, Inc. and the Urban Coalition
One Year Later: An Assessment of the Nation's Response to the Crisis Described by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969, x, 122 p.
(see annotation under A-8-a)

A. 8. (c) Attitudes of the Poor Toward Militance and Racial Advancement

Abeles, Ronald P.
"Relative deprivation, rising expectations, and black militancy," The Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 32, No. 2, Spring 1976, pp. 119-138.
This paper investigates the role of relative deprivation and rising expectations as mediating variables between social structure and black militancy through secondary analyses of survey data of Cleveland and Miami blacks. Results show that the mediating roles of the variables are not as important as anticipated.

Evans, Mary Artilee
Socioeconomic Status, Sense of Success, Militancy and Anti-White Attitudes Among American Blacks, M.S. thesis, Dept. of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1974, 334 p., illus.

Goldman, Peter Louis
Report from Black America. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970, 282 p.
(see annotation under A-5-a)

Hraba, J., and J. Siegman
"Black consciousness," Youth and Society, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1974, pp. 63-90.

Wilson, Robert A.
"Anomia and militancy among urban Negroes: A study of neighborhood and individual effects," The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 3, Summer 1971, pp. 369-386.

A. 8. (d) Attitudes of the Poor Toward Law Enforcement

Boggs, Sarah L., and John Galliher
"Evaluating the police: A comparison of black street and household respondents," Social Problems, February 1975, pp. 393-406.

Edelman, Murray
Public Policy and Political Violence. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, 1968, 69 leaves.
This paper focuses on the development of a theory of the conditions of political arousal and quiescence of the poor, with particular attention to race riots in American cities. The analysis emphasizes symbolization as a catalyst of mass illusion and myth in political perception and is concerned with probing the function of political acts and public policies as themselves shapers of group expectations and perceptions.

Long, Elton, et al.
American Minorities: The Justice Issue. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1975.
(see annotation under A-8-a)

Piliavin, Irving
Police-Community Alienation: Its Structural Roots and a Proposed Remedy. Madison: University of Wisconsin Center for Law and Behavioral Science, 1972, 57 p.
Part of this paper analyzes the police-citizen crisis, the attitudes of police toward suspects, attitudes of citizens toward police and the structural roots of these attitudes. Three general criticisms by citizens of police are discussed. They feel that, 1) police discriminate against blacks and other minority groups in responses to dispatches and in police disposition of suspects, 2) police harass these minority group members, 3) police unnecessarily physically and verbally abuse citizens, especially minority members. The author, in addition, cites various studies relating to police attitudes. One such study found that the probability of arrest depended on the demeanor of the suspect. Blacks tend to be arrested more because they are usually more hostile toward police. It was also found that in some neighborhoods, especially lower-class black neighborhoods, victims were discouraged by police from signing complaints, thus many blacks were victims of police nonenforcement. Often policemen were known to use individual discretion in certain cases, which at times led to inequitable results. The author suggests the hiring of more police, clarifying present ambiguous laws and expanding court facilities to help end use of discretion.
Other studies cited concluded that police violence and abuse were usually intraracial, with whites more prone to receive the abuse. Two hypotheses were presented to explain this violence and abuse. The first stated that the police were responding in anger to citizen provocation; the other stated that violence was used to coerce respect and cooperation from hostile suspects who would not cooperate under another means. Also, this use of violence provides protection in potentially dangerous situations.
Another study by Piliavin and Briar found that two-thirds of the policemen interviewed admitted to disliking blacks. A different study concerning police prejudice noted that antiblack police were often assigned to ghetto areas. The hypothesis that the police see Negroes as members of an organization with their own beliefs and goals rather than as individuals may help explain police attitudes.

Piliavin proposes remedies for alleviating the police-citizen crisis. Five of these proposals are: 1) recruitment of better qualified police, especially black police for ghetto areas, 2) improvements of the present personnel's capabilities, 3) development of community-police relations programs, 4) provision of social services to the community, and 5) increased citizen participation in the monitoring of police activity and the sanctioning of police conduct. The author also provides a discussion of the merits of these proposed remedies. He also discusses the advantages, disadvantages and legal implications of a police draft.

Poussaint, Alvin F., M.D.
"Why blacks kill blacks," Ebony, October 1970, pp. 143-150.

U.S. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.
Crimes and Victims: Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization. Washington: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1974, viii, 191 p.
Contains a short section and tables on community attitudes toward crime and the police as determined by race/ethnic origin, areas of residence, sex, and age.

Wiley, Mary Glenn, and Terry L. Hudik
"Police-citizen encounters: A field test of exchange theory," Social Problems, Vol. 22, No. 1, October 1974, pp. 119-126.

Wintersmith, Robert
Police and the Black Community. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1974, 176 p.
In examining eleven black organizations in a border city, the author finds that politically moderate blacks tend to be most concerned about citizen crime because they have acquired more possessions while politically radical blacks tend to fear "police crime" since they are more frequent victims of police brutality.

A. 9. Attitudes of the Poor Toward Social Workers and Other Social Intervention Workers

Apps, Jerold W.
Style of Adult Leadership and Personal Characteristics Desired in an Adult Leader by Low Socio-economic Rural Youth. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1967, 221 p.

Coser, Lewis
"The sociology of poverty," Social Problems, Vol. 13, No. 2, Fall 1965, pp. 140-148.
Attitudes toward the poor are discussed from an historical perspective, from medieval Christian society to the present. In medieval society the poor had the function of affording the rich opportunities for good deeds. During the Reformation they were considered among the damned. Today, the poor still face negative attitudes and the stigma attached to welfare. The article also discusses feelings of degradation poor persons might experience as a result of being helped by social workers and others who belong to a different world. The author states, "those in need address those who can relieve some of their wants as supplicants, and the asymmetry is not only one of feelings and attitudes; it is also an asymmetry of power."

Jones, Elizabeth Lovelace
A Comparison of Problems Urban Black and White High School Pupils are Willing to Discuss with a Counselor. The University of Florida, Vol. 38, No. 2, Section A, 1974. Order No. 75-16, 399.

Levy, Charles J.
Voluntary Servitude: Whites in the Negro Movement. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1968, 124 p.
A study intended to further understanding of the position of a white as member of a black group. Emphasizes the sequential recognition of the dominant group member of the mistrust of the minority group that he seeks to help.

Stempler, B.L.
"Effects of aversive racism on white social work students," Social Casework, Vol. 56, October 1975, pp. 460-467.

A. 10. Attitudes of the Poor About Miscellaneous Topics: Race, Politics, Legal Aid, Health Care

Alpert, J., J. Kosa, and R.J. Haggerty
"A month of illness and health care among low income families," Public Health Reports, 82, August 1967, pp. 705-713.

Ambrecht, Biliana C.S., and Harry P. Pachon
"Ethnic political mobilization in a Mexican American community: An exploratory study of East Los Angeles 1965-1972," Western Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 3, September 1974, pp. 500-519.

Bergner, L., and A.S. Yerby
"Low income and barriers to use of health service," New England Journal of Medicine, Vol. 278, March 7, 1968, pp. 541-546.

Blair, Thom
"Black power: White planning," Built Environment, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1974, pp. 302-304.

Brink, William, and Louis Harris
"Breaking the vicious circle," in Race and Poverty: The Economics of Discrimination, John F. Kain, editor. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969, pp. 139-145.

This paper examines the attitudes of Negroes toward various racial issues. Negro opinion on integrated jobs show that in both the North and the South, Negroes categorically preferred working in a mixed work force. Negroes had similar strong attitudes in favor of integrated schools. With integration in jobs and education, they will obtain dignity as well as a share in the better wages and schooling of whites.

However, Negroes do not feel as strongly toward integrated housing as they do toward education and job integration. Of all blacks, 64 percent preferred to live in integrated neighborhoods, while 20 percent preferred all-Negro neighborhoods. "I'd get along better with my own kind. Some of them white people are hard to live around," is a representative statement of the 20 percent who prefer all-black neighborhoods. Most of those who do prefer integration believe in it as a matter of principle and as a means of associating with many types of people.

The paper concludes with a statement on what Negroes want: equal treatment and "to be treated as a human being; and part and parcel of this is the right to integrate."

Supplementary statistical tables on pages 144-145 provide information on the author's findings.

Brooks, Carol M.
"New mental health perspectives in the black community," Social Casework, Vol. 55, No. 8, October 1974, pp. 489-496.

Butcher, John, and Douglas G. Marshall
Changes in Attitudes Toward Medicare and Health Services in Waupaca, Wisconsin--1966-1968. Madison: The University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Population Series, Wisconsin's Population Report No. 22, May 1970.

Butterfield, Bunnee A.
"Changing attitudes and behavior: The education of the low income consumer," Durham, N.C.; Duke University, 1973. 65 p.
(see annotation under B-7)

Carawan, Guy, and Candie Carawan
Voices from the Mountains. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975, 232 p.
A magnificent photo-essay of the near futile struggle of communities and individuals of Appalachia against the monsterous development power of industry and the federal government. Attitudes toward the land, cities, mining, government poverty programs, the coal industry, and the forces of change are portrayed through photographs, songs, and words of the people of Appalachia.

Clark, Harry W.
"How relevant is the free clinic movement to black people," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1974, pp. 67-72.

Cohen, S.D., S. Henshaw, and J. Elinson
"Community reactions to multiphasic screening in a poverty area," Abstracts of Hospital Management Studies, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1974, 10 p.

Coe, Rodney M.
"Attitudes toward Medicare among older people: A follow-up," HSMHA Health Reports, Vol. 85, October 1970, pp. 868-872.

Cole, Robert
"The doctor and newcomers to the ghetto," The American Scholar, Winter 1970-71, pp. 66-80.

Couto, Richard A.
Poverty, Politics, and Health Care: An Appalachian Experience. New York: Praeger, 1975, 225 p.
(see annotation under B-12)

Crawford, Fred R.
The Forgotten Egg: A Study of the Mental Health Problems of Mexican-American Residents in the Neighborhood of the Good Samaritan Center, San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio, Texas: Good Samaritan Center, 1961, 43 p.

Dallos, Robert E.
"Black broker stung by black's prejudice," Los Angeles Times, June 13, 1976, Pt. VIII, p. 1.
The black-owned brokerage firm of Daniels and Bell finds that it faces the greatest resistance from blacks, especially black institutions.

Dye, Thomas R.
The Politics of Equality. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1971, 252 p.
(see annotation under A-8-b)

Edelman, Murray
The Language of Participation and the Language of Resistance. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty. Discussion paper no. 265, 1975, 28 p.
Language and gestures define the involvement of low-status groups with authorities either as joint participation in policy making or as conflict. The author suggests that because of lack of self-esteem and other derogatory self-concepts, the poor lack the ability to exercise influence in decision-making. The poor can only create disorder which allows them to wield influence by threatening elites. However, by becoming politicized the poor renounce that political weapon. This politicization, which often occurs in prisons, mental hospitals and some schools, induces adaptation to established norms and clouds perception of adversary interests.

Farge, Emile J.
La vida Chicano: Health Care Attitudes and Behaviors of Houston Chicanos. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1975.

Fox, P.D.
"Access to medical care for the poor: The federal perspective," Medical Care, Vol. 10, 1972, pp. 272-277.

Greenberg, Stanley B.
"The alienated politics of poor neighborhoods," in Politics and Poverty: Modernization and Response in Five Poor Neighborhoods. New York: John Wiley, 1974, pp. 104-130.

Harris, L.
"How the poor view their health," in Sources: A Blue Cross Report of Health Problems of the Poor. Chicago: Blue Cross Association, 1968, pp. 21-36.

James, G.
"Poverty and public health--new outlooks: 1. Poverty as an obstacle to health progress in our cities," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 55, November 1965, pp. 1757-1771.

Knoke, David, and Richard B. Felson
"Ethnic stratification and political cleavage in the United States, 1952-68," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 80, No. 3, November 1974, pp. 630-642.

McLemore, S.D.
"Ethnic attitudes toward hospitalization: An illustrated comparison of the Anglos and Mexican-Americans," Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 43, 1963, pp. 341-346.

Matthews, Donald R., and James W. Prothro
Negroes and the New Southern Politics. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1966, 551 p.
This book uses social research to examine political participation, especially voting, of Southern Negroes of the 1960s. The authors investigate social, economic and political aspects of communities in which Negroes reside. Negro leaders and Negro political organizations are also examined in relation to black political participation. Four classes of variables--community socioeconomic structure, individual socioeconomic attributes, community political system and individual attitudes and cognitions--were found to have been correlated with political participation.
Racial attitudes of both whites and Negroes are discussed. Pages 218 to 219 examine racial attitudes of local whites whose attitudes about the proper "place" of Negroes help determine the success or failure of Negro efforts to organize. The section entitled "What Negroes want" (pages 332-340) discusses the attitudes of Southern Negroes and whites in relation to racial equality in housing, employment and social life. Another section, "Influences on white racial attitudes" (pp. 342-350), examines the effect of such factors as education, mass media and geographic mobility on white racial attitudes.
Data was gathered by means of questionnaires from several Southern communities. Both white and Negro adults and Negro college students were interviewed. Statistical tables which list findings accompany the text.

Merrill-Palmer Institute
"Lower-class attitudes toward 'deviant' actions," by Hyman Rodman and Patricia Voydanoff, December 1967, 79 p. (mim). 1742 Abstract: Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts 3: 31, May-June 1968.

Milio, N.
"Values, social class and community health services," Nursing Research, Vol. 16, Winter 1967, pp. 26-31.

Milt, H., editor
Health Care Problems of the Inner City: Report of the 1969 National Health Forum. New York, 1969.

Mittenthal, Stephen D., and Hans B.C. Spiegel
"How residents perceive participatory planning: Citizen participation in urban development." Fairfax, Va: Learning Resources Corporation, 1974, pp. 44-60.
Examines attitudes of low-income resident groups toward planning and the nature of planning in the low-income community. Attitudes are

reflected in planning content. Case studies indicate that planning is regarded as irrelevant or with skepticism in this environment, although residents express a desire for control.

Moustafa, A. Taher, and Gertrud Weiss
Health Status and Practices of Mexican Americans. Mexican-American Study Project Advance Report 11. Division of Research, Graduate School of Business, University of California. Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California, 1968, 47 p.

Russo, R.M., R.S. Polish, J.E. Allen, and V.J. Gururaj
"Detecting, referring families needing services," Hospitals, Vol. 48, No. 23, 1974, pp. 56-59.

Salber, Eva J., et al.
"Health practices and attitudes of consumers at a neighborhood health center," Inquiry, Vol. 9, No. 1, March 1972, pp. 55-61.
Studied attitudes toward health care of neighborhood with great variation in ethnic composition, income, religion, household structure, and cultural background. 30% of all families are on welfare. People were found to be badly informed on the eligibility and availability of services. They expressed the feelings that the practitioners must be interested in their patients and competent in their field.

Schnall, David J.
Ethnicity and Suburban Local Politics. New York: Praeger, 1975, 180 p.
Through statistical analysis, examines the role of ethnicity in voting attitudes, political interest and participation in a suburban context.

Tranquada, R.E.
"Participation of the poverty community in health care planning," Social Science and Medicine, Vol. 7, No. 9, 1973, pp. 719-728.

Valdes y Tapia, Daniel
Hispanos and American Politics: A Sociological Analysis and Description of the Political Role, Status and Voting Behavior of Americans with Spanish Names. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, 1964. New York: Arno Press, 1976.
Investigates the significance of ethnicity as a factor in voting behavior using historical data, statistics and opinion surveys. Author hypothesizes that ethnicity often has more of an electoral impact than political party affiliation.

Warren, Roland L.
Politics and the Ghettos. New York: Atherton Publishers, 1969, 214 p.

Waskow, Arthur I.
Running Riot. A Journey Through the Official Disasters and Creative Disorder in American Society. New York: Herder and Herder, 1970, 174 p.
A moderate liberal turned radical, Waskow writes of the race riots and the student movements of the 1960s, the reasons for them and the

reactions to them. Part I of the book, which deals with the race riots, describes many of the injustices done to blacks by the police and examines white backlash. On pages 31-32 the author mentions what he believes to be the attitudes of poor blacks toward welfare agencies. In Chapter 6 he examines possible solutions to end hostility toward the police by a provision for community control of the police, including appointment of officers, discipline and decisions of what are law enforcement priorities. Chapter 7 describes many of the humiliations and injustices blacks and poor blacks have had to face with respect to housing, pricing of goods, education, service in the armed forces and employment. Waskow states that whites have been remiss in ending the oppression they are causing and suggests that they organize various vocational and community groups to help alleviate the oppression of blacks.

Watkins, E.L.
"Low-income Negro mothers--Their decision to seek prenatal care," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 58, April 1968, pp. 655-667.

A. 11. Attitudes of the Poor Toward Family Planning and Birth Control

Cutright, Phillips, and Frederick S. Jaffe
"Family planning program effects on the fertility of low-income U.S. women," Family Planning Perspective, Vol. 8, No. 3, May/June 1976, pp. 100-101, 105-110.
Findings reveal that the larger the proportion of lower SES women enrolled in organized family planning programs, the lower their fertility. Family planning programs give women of lower socioeconomic status access to modern and effective methods of contraception that they would otherwise not have.

Janus, Zelda L., and Roberto Fuentes
"Participation of low-income urban women in a public health birth control program," Public Health Reports, Vol. 85, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 859-867.

Levitan, Sar A., and Judith LaVor
"The reluctance of Uncle Sam's bureaucrats to fight poverty with 'the pill'," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Vol. IV, No. 5, 1969, pp. 28-34.
Discusses attitudes of the poor and bureaucrats to birth control.

McCormick, E. Patricia
Attitudes Toward Abortion. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1975.
Examines the influence of race, religion, social class and marital and procreational history upon the attitudes of women toward abortion.

Population Council
A Manual for Surveys of Fertility and Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice. New York: The Population Council, 1970, xxii, 405 p., tables.

Riessman, Frank
Strategies Against Poverty. New York: Random House, 1969.
(see annotation under A-1)

Roach, J.L., L.S. Lewis, and M.A. Beauchamp
"The effects of race and socio-economic status on family planning," Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Vol. 4, March 1963, pp. 40-45.

"Study shows high black illegitimacy," Los Angeles Times, August 18, 1976, Part I, p. 4.

Thomas, Richard K.
Family Planning in Memphis, Tennessee: Knowledge, Practice and Attitudes. Memphis: Memphis Regional Medical Program, 1975, viii, 33 p.
This study is based on a random sample of 593 mothers between the ages of 15 and 66 who were interviewed with regard to their knowledge of, practice of and attitudes toward family planning. The mothers came from various racial, age and income groups of Memphis, Tennessee. The general

findings show that those displaying a pro-birth control attitude also were anti-sexist and anti-natalist. Conversely, those opposing birth control tended to be traditional with regard to stereotyped sex-roles and child-bearing and tended to come from low income groups. Statistical tables included.

A. 12. Attitudes of the Poor Toward Other Classes

Archibald, W. Peter
"Face-to-face: The alienating effects of class, status and power divisions," American Sociological Review, Vol. 41, October 1976, pp. 819-837.

Asher, Steven R., and Vernon L. Allen
"Racial preference and social comparison processes," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 25, No. 1, January 1969, pp. 157-166.

Brand, Elaine S., Amado M. Padilla, and Rene A. Ruiz
"Ethnic identification and preference: A review," Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 81, No. 11, 1974, pp. 860-890.

Miller, H.P.
Rich Man, Poor Man. New York: Crowell, 1964.

Richardson, James F.
Urban Police in the United States. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1974.
Discusses how attitudes of and about the police originated. Also emphasizes the relationships between minorities and the police.

Weigel, R.H., and others
"Impact of cooperative learning experiences on cross-ethnic relations and attitudes," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1975, pp. 219-244.

A. 13. Attitudes of the Poor About Antipoverty Programs

Deutsch, Morton, and M.E. Collins
"The effect of public policy in housing projects upon interracial attitudes," in Readings in Social Psychology, E.E. Maccoby, T.M. Newcomb, and E.L. Hartley, editors. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1958.

Goldman, Peter Louis
Report from Black America. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970, 282 p.

Goodwin, Leonard
A Study of the Work Orientations of Welfare Recipients Participating in the Work Incentive Program: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, August 1971, 190 pp.
(see annotation under A-2)

O'Brien, David J.
"The public goods dilemma and the 'apathy' of the poor toward neighborhood organization," Social Service Review, Vol. 48, June 1974, pp. 229-244.

Sanoff, Henry
"User assessments of a low-income residential environment: Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA," EKISTICS, Vol. 39, No. 235, June 1975, pp. 390-393.
Housing, Environment, Attitudes. Interviews were conducted with 90% of the households of a black public housing project in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in order to evaluate dwelling satisfaction and neighborhood satisfaction. The sample consisted of 40 black respondents, 80% were female. The average family size was 5.6. The most important least-satisfied attributes were found to be convenience to shopping, safety, having a good place for children, and nice neighbors. Nonetheless, two-thirds reported the neighborhoods as being satisfactory. The major areas of dwelling dissatisfaction were street noise, play space, front porch, outdoor privacy, and storage.

Williamson, John B.
"Beliefs about the motivation of the poor and attitudes toward poverty policy," Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 5, June 1974, pp. 634-647.

Wyers, Norman L.
"Underutilization in income maintenance programs," Public Welfare, Vol. 34, No. 1, Winter 1976, pp. 41-46.

A. 14. Feelings of Anomie and Powerlessness

Bullough, B.
"Alienation in the ghetto," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 72, March 1967, pp. 469-478.

Carniol, Ben
"Advocacy: For community power," Canadian Welfare, Vol. 50, No. 3, May/June 1974, pp. 12-15.

Coser, Lewis
"The sociology of poverty," Social Problems, Vol. 13, No. 2, Fall 1965, pp. 140-148.
(see annotation under A-9)

Entwisle, Doris R., and Ellen Greenberger
A Survey of Cognitive Style in Maryland Ninth-Graders. Feelings of Control Over Academic Achievement. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, August 1970, iv, 34 p.
(see annotation under A-7-a)

Gatchel, Robert J., and Janet D. Proctor
"Physiological correlates of learned helplessness in man," Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Vol. 85, No. 1, February 1976, pp. 27-34.

Gelb, Joyce, and Alice Sardell
"Strategies for the powerless: The welfare rights movement in New York City," American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 17, No. 4, March/April 1974, pp. 507-530.

Haggstrom, Warren C.
"The power of the poor," in Mental Health of the Poor, Riessman, Cohen, Pearl, editors. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964, pp. 205-223.

Lantz, Herman R., and Ernest K. Alix
A Study of the Relationship Between Resignation and Performance in a Job Retraining Program. Office of Research and Projects, Southern Illinois University, 1968(?), various pagings.
(see annotation under A-2)

Lerner, Marvin, editor
Children of the Cities: Education of the Powerless. New York: New American Library, 1975, 241 p.

Martineau, William H.
"Social participation and a sense of powerlessness among blacks: A neighborhood analysis," Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 17, No. 1, Winter 1976, pp. 27-41.

Merton, R.K.
"Social structure and anomie," in Social Theory and Social Structure. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1957.

National Institute of Mental Health and the Indian Health Service
Suicide Among the American Indians. Public Health Service Publication No. 1903. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1967.

Polansky, Norman A.
"Powerlessness among rural Appalachian youth," Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, June 1969, pp. 219-222.

Robinson, John P., and Phillip R. Shaver
Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1975, 750 p.
(see annotation under D)

Rosenberg, Marvin L.
An Experiment to Change Attitudes of Powerlessness Among Low-income Negro Youth. Ph.D. dissertation (D.S.W.), Case Western Reserve University, 1968. Abstract: Social Service Review 42: 389, September 1968.

Stone, Robert C., and Fredric T. Schlamp
Welfare and Working Fathers: Low-income Family Life Styles. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 256 p.
(see annotation under A-2)

Triandis, Harry C., et al.
"Ecosystem distrust and the hard-to-employ," Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, No. 1, 1975, pp. 44-56.
Components of "ecosystem distrust" which refers to distrust of people and institutions in one's environment include less trust in people, suspicion of others' motives, rejection of authority figures and institutions, and seeing the environment as malevolent. Samples of blacks and whites, males and females, young and old, hard-core unemployed, working class, and middle-class were studied. Findings suggest the presence of ecosystem distrust among the black hard-core. Implications of these findings for training the hard-to-employ and their supervisors are discussed.

Williamson, John B.
"Beliefs about the motivation of the poor and attitudes toward poverty policy," Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 5, June 1974, pp. 634-647.

Wilson, Robert A.
"Anomia and militancy among urban Negroes: A study of neighborhood and individual effects," The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 3, Summer 1971, pp. 369-386.

A. 15. Attitudes of Poor Women

Brooks, Deton J.
A Study to Determine the Employment Potential of Mothers Receiving Aid to Dependent Children Assistance. Chicago: Cook County Department of Public Aid, c. 1964, 175 p.
(see annotation under A-2)

Carrillo-Beron, Carmen
A Comparison of Chicano and Anglo Women. San Francisco, Calif.: R and E Research Associates, 1974.
Covers family structure, authoritarianism, conventionalism, discipline, moralistic rejection, learning theory, anthropology, achievement, alienation, socioeconomic factors. With figures and tables.

Clinton, H.D.
Self Concept and Personality Dimensions of AFDC and Working Mothers. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arkansas, 121 p.
Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 35, December 1974, p. 3420A.

Haney, C. Allen, Robert Michielutte, Clark E. Vincent, and Carl M. Cochrane
"Characteristics of black women in male and female headed households," Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 6, No. 2, December 1975, pp. 136-157.
Black women in female- and male-headed households were compared with respect to selected social-class characteristics, reproductive behavior, and selected attitudes. Based on earlier research, it was hypothesized that women in female-headed households would have a lower per capita income, be more likely to be on welfare, and have a lower level of educational attainment. Since high parity, low age at first conception, and high infant mortality tend to be associated with low socioeconomic status, it was also hypothesized that these characteristics would be more prevalent in female-headed households. Finally, it was asked whether black women in female-headed households differ from those in male-headed households with respect to their attitudes toward childbearing, educational aspirations for children, attitudes toward marriage and pregnancy, and the use to which they would put gifts of varying sums of money. The interview and demographic data collected in the study suggest that the only real "pathology" of female-headed households is relative poverty and its accompanying problems--that is, the women in female-headed households share many of the same values of women in male-headed households, but the circumstances of relative poverty have modified their behavior.

Hiday, Virginia Aldige
"Parity and well-being among low-income urban families," Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 37, No. 4, November 1975, pp. 789-805.
Women in urban poverty areas were interviewed to determine the effect of parity on family well-being. Parity at one point in time was negatively associated with later income per household member, and number of months mothers were employed. Parity was positively related with later reception of public assistance. Recency of last birth, changed marital status or changed welfare status did not affect these parity relationships.

Kriesberg, L.
Mothers in Poverty: A Study of Fatherless Families. Chicago: Aldine, 1970.

McCormick, E. Patricia
Attitudes Toward Abortion. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1975.
Examines the influence of race, religion, social class and marital and procreational history upon the attitudes of women toward abortion.

McMillan, Sylvia R.
"Aspirations of low-income mothers," Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 29, May 1967, pp. 282-287.
Concerning interviews with 32 low-income mothers in Annapolis (half were welfare recipients).

Mason, Karen Oppenheim, John L. Czajka, and Sara Aiber.
"Change in U.S. women's sex-role attitudes, 1964-1974," American Sociological Review, Vol. 41, No. 4, August 1976, pp. 573-596.
Study uses data from 5 surveys conducted between 1964 and 1974 to investigate recent change in U.S. women's sex-role attitudes. Results suggest a tendency toward more egalitarian role definitions in the past decade with such change occurring equally among higher and lower status women. The analysis also finds evidence that women's attitudes about their rights in the labor market are becoming more strongly related to their attitudes about their roles in the home and shows that educational attainment and employment are among the most important individual-level predictors of attitudes at a given point in time.

Miller, Henry
"Characteristics of AFDC families," The Social Service Review, Vol. 39, No. 4, December 1965, pp. 399-409.
Summarizes characteristics of the AFDC population including demographic data, deviancy data and data on values, goals, attitudes and child-rearing practices.

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
Women & Housing: A Report on Sex Discrimination in Five American Cities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1976, 196 p.
Chapter 4 discusses the problems minority and poor women have in finding housing and the attitudes of landlords toward them.

North, George E., and O. Lee Buchanan
"Maternal attitudes in a poverty area," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 37, Fall 1968, pp. 418-425.
Study in Phoenix, Arizona.

Radin, Norma, and Constance K. Kamii
"The child-rearing attitudes of disadvantaged Negro mothers and some educational implications," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 34, Spring 1965, pp. 138-146.

Rhode Island. University. Agricultural Experiment Station
Values and Attitudes of Selected Homemakers in Economically Deprived Families Toward Housing, by Ethyl R. Grady. Kingston, Bulletin No. 391, 1967, 35 p.
Study in four categories of housing units in Rhode Island, February-July 1965.

Ross, Heather L., and Isabel V. Sawhill
Time of Transition: The Growth of Families Headed by Women. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Scott, Barbara A.
Comparison of Parental Expectations Goals and Child Rearing Patterns of Mothers Receiving Aid to Dependent Children. Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University, 1967.
Study of ADC mothers in Illinois.
Abstract: Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 28, March 1968, pp. 3771B-3772B.

Sheehan, Susan
A Welfare Mother. Introduction by Michael Harrington. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1976, 109 p.
(see annotation under A-4)

Shifron, Gad
Sources of the Mounting Pressure to Subsidize Preschool Child Care. Madison: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, Discussion paper No. 235, 1974, 30 p.
(see annotation under A-2)

Smith, Vernon K.
Welfare Work Incentives: The Earnings Exemption and Its Impact Upon AFDC Employment, Earnings, and Program Costs. Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Department of Social Services, 1974, xix, 344 p., tables (Studies in Welfare Policy Number 2).
(see annotation under A-3)

U.S. Congress. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. U.S. Senate and Committee on Education and Labor. U.S. House of Representatives.
Child and Family Services Act, 1975: Joint Hearings before the Subcommittee on Children and Youth and the Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate and the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives. Part I. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gov. Printing Office, 1975, 186 p.
Provides text of the Senate and House Child and Family Services bills as well as opinions of professionals about the effects of subsidized day care on the labor force participation of women, particularly women on welfare.

Watkins, E.L.
"Low-income Negro mothers--Their decision to seek prenatal care," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 58, April 1968, pp. 655-667.

A. 16. Attitudes of the Aged

Bernstein, M.C.
"Forecast of women's retirement income: Cloudy and colder; 25 percent chance of poverty," Industrial Gerontology, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1974, pp. 1-13.
The structure of Social Security and pension plans are such that the benefits provided to elderly women and widows is inadequate.

Coe, Rodney M.
"Attitudes toward Medicare among older people: A follow-up," HSMHA Health Reports, Vol. 85, October 1970, pp. 868-872.

Cohen, Gene D.
"Mental health services and the elderly: Needs and options," American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 133, No. 1, January 1976, pp. 65-68.
The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry enumerated the attitudes affecting therapists' desire or willingness to work with the elderly: aged patients arouse the therapist's fears about his or her own age; the therapist believes old people cannot change their behavior or that their problems are due to untreatable organic brain disease; the patient might die during treatment--and, thereby, waste the psychodynamic skills and effort of the therapist; and the therapist's colleagues might be contemptuous of efforts on behalf of aged patients. Myths, stereotypes, and misinformation about the aged are discussed, along with the positive, rewarding aspects of working with elderly patients. An innovative approach to service delivery is described, stressing the importance of seeing patients in a friendly, familiar environment--their own senior citizens' apartment buildings.

Hampton, Jim
"Invisible elderly," The National Observer, for the week ending June 26, 1976, p. 1.
Article presents the plight of several elderly persons who are "social isolates" or single-room occupants as they are called by social workers. The pride, independence and problems of these elderly are discussed.

Hess, Beth B., editor
Growing Old in America. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University, Transaction Books, 1976, 300 p.
Examines historical changes in cultural level beliefs and norms which define appropriate behavior and relationships within and between age groups.

Kasschau, Patricia
"Reevaluating the need for retirement preparation programs," Industrial Gerontology, Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter 1974, pp. 42-59.
The current lack of enthusiasm for retirement preparation programs may be traced to the empirical evidence suggesting that such programs fail to perform their counseling functions by failing to change employees' attitudes toward work and retirement. Among the reasons for lack of change are lack of intensiveness of the programs and improper design. In spite of apparent failures to adequately fulfill the counseling

functions, they have served a useful function in providing information to participants and encouraging them to do their own planning. Employees seem delighted to get any kind of assistance; participation is good in programs and requests for additional information voluminous. Existing programs are better designed to cope with planning objectives than with attitude changes; yet evaluative research has virtually ignored the planning facet.

Kleyman, Paul

Senior Power: Growing Old Rebelliously. San Francisco: Glide Publications, 1974, 177 p.

This book is a handbook as well as history of the senior power movement. A significant portion of the U.S. population is over 65 and more important, a large portion of the elderly are poor. This book discusses the injustices, prejudices and humiliations the elderly and poor elderly suffer at the hands of public assistance agencies, landlords, legislators and even the courts. The book examines the condescending and callous attitudes of much of the rest of society.

Maldonado, D.

"The Chicano aged," Social Work, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1975, pp. 213-216.

Morse, Dean W.

"Aging in the ghetto: Themes expressed by older black men and women living in a northern industrial city," Industrial Gerontology, Winter 1976, pp. 1-10.

Sansbury, E.E.

"Age concern--The attitudes of the retired and elderly," Journal of Social Policy, April 1976, p. 203.

Savage, Tom

"The bonus years or a little death," Public Affairs, Vol. 6, No. 5, January 1974. pp. 2-4.

When a man goes into retirement in Ireland at age 65, he has a life expectancy of 13 years; his wife of the same age should live for 15 years. Yet, he is likely to leave work without any training for this period of his life which will call for very different skills and interests from his working life. It is often the trauma of retirement itself, and the label "old person" which has profound and damaging psychological implications. There are some men whose lives are actually endangered by retirement. Retirement must be part of the overall policy of the civil service. One suggestion is to move people toward retirement by a gradual scheme of leave-increase. Another suggestion is counselling interviews which would help a man think of what retirement will mean and how he can meet his needs.

Schumach, Murray

"Lessons of depression fail to help elderly poor residents of Miami Beach," New York Times, April 13, 1975, p. 48.

B.1. Attitudes Toward the Poor as Welfare Recipients

Allen, Jodie T.
A funny thing happened on the way to welfare reform. Washington, D.C., The Urban Institute, 1972, 33 pages.

Traces the transformations of the Family Assistance Plan through changes in the Nixon Administration's philosophy.

Allen, Jodie T.
Perspectives on income maintenance: Where do we go from here and how far? Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1972, 22 pages.

Author asks important questions concerning the implications of income maintenance programs, including ones regarding America's attitude to various income maintenance schemes.

"Americans held class-conscious: Money and how it is spent called key by sociologist." New York Times, January 3, 1976, p. 4.

Axinn, June and Levin, Herman
Social welfare: A history of the American response to need. New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1975. xiii, 319 pages.

History of social welfare from colonial times to the present focusing on poor families rather than just individuals. Presents changing attitudes and values of the public in relation to the poor and explores how these attitudes brought about certain social welfare policies and programs. Pays special attention to minorities, particularly to blacks and veterans.

Bell, Carolyn Shaw
"A Sane Economy for a Sane People." Chapter 2, pp. 9-35 in Coping in a troubled society. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1974, 113 pages.

The main idea of this paper is that "economics can impinge on people's mental welfare." (10) Economic forces shape individual circumstances and knowledge of "the economic facts of life" are needed by individuals to achieve equanimity. The author discusses economic growth and the frustration which results from trying to reconcile growth which can bring wealth and reduce poverty with environmental concern. Family size and population growth are analyzed alternatively from the views that children are either a current consumption or future investment. The

author contends that the costs incurred to society by more children must be examined as well as the frustration and distrust people feel at the inequalities of a system which sometimes provides for children of families which are not "needy."

Ms. Bell also examines the work ethic, that is, the belief "that work is good and idleness bad, that workers should be rewarded and idlers should be penalized," (22) in relation to attitudes of the poor and nonpoor. She states that people feel threatened by swindles at either end of the income ladder, but "corporate villainy and the existence of fat cats, however, do not threaten the work ethic in the same way that successful welfare chiselers do." (24) This might possibly account for the greater resentment of middle class individuals to welfare recipients than to "high level chicanery" on the part of the government. Ms. Bell provides citations for the other side. She contends that the work attitudes of the poor are similar to those of the nonpoor.

Discrimination, by which an individual acts as if he were willing to pay a price for satisfying his taste for discrimination," (20) is another economic source of economic distress. However some of these costs have been shifted to consumers, especially those from minority groups. Finally, the uncertainty and unpredictability resulting from inflation cause feelings of helplessness.

The author concludes that "people's self-esteem will be heightened and their regard for others enhanced if they realize that personal worth cannot be measured by prices or wages or any facet of the market system." (32)

Bernstein, Blanche, Rowan, Michael, and Shkuda, Anne N.
Obstacles to employment of employable welfare recipients. New York: Center for New York City Affairs, New School for Social Research, June, 1974. 98 pages.

Cloward, Richard A. & Piven, Frances Fox.
Politics of Turmoil: essays on poverty, race and the urban crisis. New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. 365 pages.

Collection of essays which analyze "black power" of the 1960's and its relation to urban political institutions, especially those concerned with poverty. Mentions hostile attitudes of many community groups about desegregation and deghettoization (pp. 173-98, 201-11) and public attitudes toward the poor (pp. 4, 21, 32, 116, 192). The authors also present the working-class resentment of the welfare system (pp. 141-9), the middle-class view of the poor and the attitudes of public agencies and professionals.

Controversy over the federal role in aiding low-income individuals: pros & cons. Congressional Digest 52:193-224, August/September, 1973.

Coser, Lewis
"The Sociology of Poverty." Social Problems, Fall 1965, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 140-148.
(See annotation under A-9).

Feagin, Joe R.
"America's Welfare Stereotypes," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 52, pp. 921-933.

Feagin, Joe R.
Subordinating the poor. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975. 180 pages.

This book examines American attitudes and opinions toward the poor and especially toward those receiving welfare. Chapter 2 describes the historical background of attitudes toward the poor beginning with sixteenth century England.

Chapter 3 examines the welfare system which has evolved since the 1930's. The stigma attached to public assistance and the inequality of a system which at times subsidizes the nonpoor are discussed. The author examines the structure of the welfare system and such issues as Congress and welfare, the presidency and welfare, local noncompliance with federal law, recent court decisions and the secondary labor market.

Chapter 4 discusses the ideology of individualism and the belief by the general public that the poor must bear the responsibility themselves. The causes of poverty may be categorized into three major groups: 1) individualistic explanations; 2) structural explanations (the cause lies in external social and economic forces); and 3) fatalistic explanations such as bad luck, illness and so on. A nationwide survey showed that the first category received the greatest emphasis, particularly from White Protestants and Catholics, residents of the South and North Central regions, those over 50, the middle-income group and groups with middle levels of education. Those who placed a high priority on structuralism were Black Protestants and Jews, those under 30, the low-income group and those less well educated.

The author contends that these individualistic attitudes toward the poor are based on misconceptions. For example, the public has a misunderstanding of who is on welfare and why. Eighty-four percent of those surveyed agreed that "there are too many people receiving welfare money who should be working." (104) Most recipients however are blind, disabled, elderly or children. Less than one percent of the nation's welfare recipients are able-bodied men. The author cites a number of studies which contend that the poor want to work. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the probable functions and consequences of anti-poor and anti-welfare attitudes.

Chapter 5 analyzes various suggestions for welfare reform and the opinions toward a guaranteed-income plan, a guaranteed-job plan and a proposal for equalizing family incomes. "The persisting strength of the work ethic is again revealed, as is the reluctance of citizens to propose or come to grips with proposals for substantial economic equality." (13)

Fried, John J.
"National Reports: Subsidizing the Slums," The New Leader, June 19, 1967, pp. 17-18.

Goodwin, Leonard
"Middle-class misperceptions of the high life aspirations and strong work ethic held by the welfare poor." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 43, No. 4, July 1973. p. 554.

Handler, Joel F. and Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane
The "Deserving Poor"; a study of welfare administration. Chicago: Markham, 1971.

Handler, Joel F.
"Federal-State interests in welfare administration," in U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee Fiscal Policy. Studies in Public Welfare. Paper No. 5 (Part 2). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., March 12, 1973, pp. 1-35.

Author finds that particular welfare programs vary according to those needs to control behavior which society ascribes to particular recipient groups. He finds that programs which benefit the "deserving poor" tend to be routinized and federalized while those intended for the undeserving poor remain discretionary and administered at State and local levels. Author also examines attitudes to voluntary poverty which is considered to be socially deviant behavior.

Handler, Joel F.
Reforming the poor: welfare policy, federalism, and morality. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1972, 168 pages.

The book examines the idea that both enacted and proposed welfare legislation has its roots in past attitudes of society toward poverty. "The conditions of welfare reflect society's theory of poverty; its nature, cause and cure." (3) The author first explains various theories of poverty which have long been held. The pathological theory defines poverty in terms of individual defects and faults. However, the nineteenth century began to distinguish between the undeserving poor and the deserving poor who were in this state through no fault of their own. There is also the structural theory of poverty which emphasizes a hostile environment as the main cause. From these theories stemmed two methods of reforming the poor: deterrence, restricting entry into welfare and maintaining careful scrutiny of those on welfare, and rehabilitation. Today, the author contends, poverty is still viewed as deviant behavior by many taxpayers. Many policies and programs such as AFDC and WIN exemplify this in their encouragement of individual initiative and work, criminal and civil sanctions for desertion and man-in-the house and promiscuity rules.

The author discusses the power of state welfare agencies and the confusing differences in procedures and benefits which exist among states. He examines the pros and cons of various welfare schemes such as the negative income tax (pp. 76-79) and Nixon's Family Assistance Plan (pp. 80-93). He sees the principal appeal of these bills is that "they are designed to get people to seek work as the preferable alternative to welfare." (146) The old attitudes toward poverty still remain and so will poverty and the crisis in welfare which produces the welfare reform schemes.

Hokenson, Earl, Reuther, Carol J. and Henke, Susan R.
Incentives and Disincentives in the Work Incentive Program. Minneapolis, Inter Study, Welfare Policy Division, May 15, 1976, vi, 325 pages.
(See annotation under A-2).

Horan, Patrick M. and Austin, Patricia Lee
"The social bases of welfare stigma." Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 5, June, 1974. pp. 648-657.

Kerbo, H. R.
"Stigma of welfare and a passive poor." Sociological and Social Research Vol. 60, No. 2, Jan. 1976.

Lukhard, William L.
"Involving the Client. Virginia's Welfare Commissioner tells how clients participate in welfare planning and decision making," The Social and Rehabilitation Record, Vol. 3, No. 2, May 1976, pp. 2-4.

Mandell, Betty Reid, editor
Welfare in America: controlling the "dangerous classes." Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, [1975] vi, 185 pages.

Reich, Charles A.
"Social welfare in the public-private state." University of Pennsylvania Law Review 114:487-93, February 1966.

Rein, Mildred
Work or welfare? Factors in the choice for AFDC mothers. New York: Praeger, 1974, 144 pages.

Shifron, Gad
Sources of the Mounting Pressure to Subsidize Preschool Child Care. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Discussion paper no. 235, 1974, 30 pages.
(See annotation under A-2).

Williamson, John B.
"The stigma of public dependency: a comparison of alternative forms of public aid to the poor," [the stigma associated with 13 different programs and proposals to aid the poor are assessed for a sample of respondents in the Boston metropolitan area]. Social Problems 22: December 1974, p. 213-228.

Wohenberg, Ernest H.
"A Regional Approach to Public Attitudes and Public Assistance." Social Service Review, Vol. 50, No. 3, September 1976, pp. 491-505.

This article investigates the role that public opinion plays in creating and perpetuating differences in state provisions of welfare eligibility standards and levels of benefits. Gallup Poll data, welfare

program characteristics and the political posture of elected officials are used. Regression analysis reveals some significant relationships between these indicators of public opinion and certain measures of welfare policy and administration, such as benefit levels, restrictiveness of eligibility standards and program effectiveness.

B.2. Attitudes Toward the Nonworking Poor

Bould-Van Til, Sally
"Poverty and Work: Beyond the Stereotypes," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts 9 (2) June 1974, pp. 155-169.

Coser, Lewis
"The Sociology of Poverty." Social Problems, Fall 1965, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 140-148.
(See annotation under A-9).

Marsden, Dennis
Workless: some unemployed men and their families: an exploration of the social contract between society and the worker. Baltimore: Penguin, 1975, 270 pages, illustrated.

Marsolais, Maurice.
"Are we prescribing the wrong medicine for social ills?" The Social and Rehabilitation Record, June 1976, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 3-6.
(See annotation under A-2).

Naisbitt, John
"The great alarm-clock revelation and other myths about hiring and training the hard core." Training in business and industry, Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1969, pp. 45-49.

The hard-core are not a strange or unique kind of human being but unemployed people with much to bring to a job. It is often personnel policies, organizational structure, and the attitudes of management that inhibit the achievement and upward mobility of the hard-core rather than inherent and/or insurmountable characteristics.

Rein, Mildred
Work or welfare? Factors in the choice for AFDC mothers. New York: Praeger, 1974, 144 pages.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance. Work Incentive Program Hearings. 92d Cong., 2d sess., Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

B.3. Attitudes Toward the Working Poor

Hodge, Robert W. and Treiman, Donald J.
"Occupational mobility and attitudes toward Negroes." American Sociological Review, Vol. 31, No. 1, February, 1966. pp. 93-102.

B.4. Attitudes About the Life-Style of the Poor

Blum, Zahava D., and Rossi, Peter H.
"Social class research and images of the poor: a bibliographic review." In Daniel P. Moynihan, ed., On understanding poverty: Perspectives from the social sciences. New York: Basic Books, 1968, 1969. pp. 343-418.

Feagin, Joe R.
"Poverty: We still believe that God helps those who help themselves." Psychology Today, November 1972, pp. 101-110+.

Americans cling to the belief that character defects cause economic failure. Only the young, the black, the poor, and the less-educated are freeing themselves from the Protestant ethic. This is a large-scale study of American attitudes toward the poor.

Fox, P. E. III
"Demographic Characteristics Related to Populational Attitudes Toward the Poor." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1968.

Haber, Alan
"The American Underclass." Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Vol. II, No. 3, May-June 1967, pp. 21-28.

Harris, Louis
"The nation's conscience and the poor." Social Service Outlook 4: 16, December 1969.

Public opinion polls in 1965 and 1969.

King, Lawrence T.
"America's poor; [challenge to the national conscience]." Commonweal 72: 366-69, July 22, 1960.

Larner, Jeremy and Howe, Irving, eds.
Poverty: views from the left. 319p New York, William Morrow, 1968.

Matza, David
"Poverty and disrepute." In Contemporary Social Problems, Robert K. Merton and Robert A. Nisbet, eds. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971. pp. 601-656.

North Carolina Fund
How North Carolina whites and blacks view: each other, government and police, housing, poverty, education and employment; summary of a 1968 opinion poll; by Oliver Quayle and Co. 37 pages, Durham, 1968.

Ryan, William
Blaming the victim. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. 299 pages.

Ryan explores and explodes various white attitudes and myths toward the poor, dealing primarily with family life, education, welfare, and the law.
(See annotation under B-10-a.)

Ryan, William
"The prevalence of bastards: illegitimate views of illegitimacy." In: Ryan, W., Blaming the victim. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. pp. 86-111.

Ryan examines the stereotypical unwed mother and concludes that they are victims of society due to discrimination and gross inequalities between rich and poor and white and black.

"Thinking Poor." Human Behavior, November/December 1972, pp. 37-38.

Article reviews literature by A. P. MacDonald and Joe R. Feagin concerning middle class attitudes toward poverty. These attitudes tend to blame poverty on the weaknesses of individuals.

Wilber, George, ed.
Poverty: a new perspective. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1975, 196 pages.

Williamson, John B.
"Beliefs about the motivation of the poor and attitudes toward poverty policy." Social Problems, June 1974, pp. 634-648.

Zehner, Robert B. and Chapin, F. Stuart Jr.
Across the City Line: a White Community in Transition. Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath and Company, 1974, 249 pages.

B.5. (a) Attitudes Toward Minorities: Blacks

Baxter, George W., Jr.
"Prejudiced liberals?" Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 17, No. 1, March, 1973. pp. 131-161.

Berger, Daniel G.
They all look alike. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1975.

A study of prejudice.

Bettelheim, Bruno and Janowitz, Morris
"Ethnic tolerance: a function of social and personal control." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 44, 1949. pp. 137-144.

Bogardus, Emory
Immigration and Race Attitudes. Boston: Heath, 1928.

Brigham, J. C.
Racial Attitudes in America: Social Psychological Findings, New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Bullock, Charles S., III and Rodgers, Harrell R., Jr.
Racial equality in America; in search of an unfulfilled goal. Pacific Palisades, Calif., Goodyear Pub. Co., 1975. xii, 178 p.

Campbell, Angus and Schuman, Howard
Racial attitudes in fifteen American cities. A report prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1969, 67 pages.
(See annotation under A-5-a).

Campbell, Angus.
White attitudes toward black people. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1971, 177 pages.

Article briefly discusses the findings of Angus Campbell's book White Attitudes Toward Black People based on data from several studies

including one in early 1968 in which 6000 white and black persons were interviewed in 15 cities. He finds that the racial attitudes of urban whites are ambiguous and conflicted. For example, 86% of white people say they would not mind having a qualified Negro supervisor on their job while only 49% say they would not mind the prospect of a Negro family with the same income and education moving next door. Campbell speculates that this discrepancy is due to the greater "social distance" involved in one's job as compared to one's neighborhood. White attitudes to discrimination in housing, to the black uprisings and to change are also discussed.

Campbell finds "the role of the churches has been especially remarkable" in that "their contribution to racial patterns in this country has been to preserve the status quo." Attitudes of college-educated whites and those of young people in the 16 to 19 age group were more sympathetic to black aspirations for change than older groups or less than college-educated groups.

Finally, Campbell finds that black and white attitudes on questions of principle and policy moved closer together from 1964 to 1970.

Chambers, Bradford

Chronicles of Black Protest, edited and compiled with a commentary by Bradford Chambers. New York, New American Library, 1968. 255 pages.

A selection of historical documents and commentary highlighting and challenging stereotyped concepts and prejudiced attitudes of the white society toward Blacks from slavery to the radical protest movements of the 1960's.

Christian, Virgil

Racial Discrimination as an Economic Problem, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, 1968, 8 pages.

Coles, Flournoy A., Jr.

"The Unique Problems of the Black Businessman," Review of Black Political Economy, Vol. 5, No. 1, Fall 1974.

DeFriese, G. H. and Ford, W. S.

"Verbal attitudes, overt acts and the influence of social constraint in interracial behavior," Social Problems, Vol. 16, Spring 1969, pp. 493-505.

Dutton, Donald G.

"Tokenism, Reverse Discrimination, and Egalitarianism in Interracial Behavior." The Journal of Social Issues, Spring 1976, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 93-108.

The study first reviews research which supports the existence of reverse discrimination and tokenism. The study finds that when subjects are provided a means of monitoring their own behavior toward majority and minority group members, egalitarianism results.

Ellis Hadyn D., Deregowski, Jan B., and Shepherd, John W.
"Descriptions of white and black faces by white and black subjects," International Journal of Psychology, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1975, pp. 119-124.

Fife, Marilyn Diane
"Black Image in American TV: the First Two Decades," Black Scholar, Vol. 6, No. 3, November 1974, pp. 7-15.

Fried, Ellen S.
Three dimensions of prejudice: an analysis of white attitudes toward Negroes. Research paper, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Summer, 1968.

Gelber, Steven M.
Black Men and Businessmen: The growing awareness of a social responsibility. Port Washington, N.Y., National University Publications, 1974. 270 pages.
(See annotation under B-6).

Gilmore, Al-Tony
Bad Nigger! The national impact of Jack Johnson. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1975.

This book presents the attitudes of white and black America toward Jack Johnson, the first major black athletic personality.

Goldberg, Albert L.
The Effects of Two Types of Sound Motion Pictures on Attitudes of Adults toward Minority Groups. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Goldschmid, M. L., editor
Black Americans and White Racism, Theory and Research, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1970.

Greeley, Andrew M.
"Ethnicity and racial attitudes: the case of the Jews and the Poles," American Journal of Sociology, January 1975, Vol. 80, No. 4, pp. 909-933.

Greeley, Andrew M.
Why can't they be like us? America's white ethnic groups.
New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. 1975. 223 pages.

Harris, Roy J., Jr.
"Some blue-collar workers shun their favorite beer after brewery signs a pact to hire more blacks." The Wall Street Journal, June 8, 1972. p. 26.

Howard, John R.
The cutting edge. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1974. 276 pages.

The first four chapters of this book deal with the minority revolt. In discussing the rise of the black movement, the author examines the attitudes of white Americans to blacks over time, for example the hatred of a white lynch mob terrorizing blacks. He also presents a short history of the civil rights movement. Chapter 2 examines the growth of the Black Panthers and Black Muslims as groups instilling in blacks awareness of their worth and their distinct culture. A further examination reveals the appeal the Black Panthers have for young ghetto males and allows them to overcome the negative stereotype society attaches to them.

Chapter 4 deals with the movements of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and American Indians. The author discusses the changing attitudes of whites toward these groups, their social advancement, or lack of it and their current situations.

In Chapter 10, the author discusses working class whites and their opinions of the poor and welfare benefits. The working class view the blacks and minorities as scapegoats and as the cause of their own difficulties. They nastily regard welfare as a sign that blacks are not taking advantage of opportunities they feel are open to all who are willing to work.

The author in describing these movements of minorities emphasized the structure and ideology of the movements' organizations and their political strategies developed to attain their goals.

Hunt, Janet G. and Hunt, Larry L.

"The sexual mystique: a common dimension of racial and sexual stratification." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 59, No. 3, April, 1975. p. 231.

Jackman, Mary Ruth Rebecca

Attitudes toward ethnic groups: an examination of their structure and theoretical determinants. c1973, 261 p. illus.

Jones, Stanley H. and Stuart W. Cook

"The Influence of Attitude on Judgments of the Effectiveness of Alternative Social Policies." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 32, No. 5, 1975, pp. 767-773.

White research participants were asked to judge a series of paired policies from the point of view of their effectiveness in promoting equality. One policy always advocated providing blacks with opportunities for improving their own socioeconomic situation while the other always advocated some enforced change in the social structure as a means toward such improvement. The hypothesis that equalitarian participants would judge the societal change policies as more effective was supported.

Katz, Irwin, Glass, David C. and Cohen, Sheldon

"Ambivalence, guilt, and the scapegoating of minority group victims," Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, September 1973, p. 423-436.

Knebel, Fletcher
"A Cop Named Joe." Look Vol. 35, No. 15, July 27, 1971, pp. 15-19.
(See annotation under A-5-a).

Levy, S. G.
"Polarization in racial attitudes," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 36, Summer 1972, pp. 221-34.

Loye, David
"Kurt Lewin and the black-and-white sickness." Psychology Today, Vol. 4, No. 12, May, 1971 pp. 70-76.

A short review of Lewin's life and studies, this article concentrates on his experiments with changing racial attitudes. Lewin discovered that "it is easier to change attitudes by changing behavior than to change behavior by changing attitudes."

Masuoka, Jitsuichi
Race relations, problems and theory : essays in honor of Robert E. Park. Plainview, N.Y.: Books for Libraries Press, 1975, c1961.

Matthews, Donald R. and Prothro, James W.
Negroes and the New Southern Politics. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1966, 551 pages.
(See annotation under A-10).

Middleton, Russell
Regional Differences in Prejudice. American Sociological Review, Vol. 41, February 1976, pp. 94-117 (also available as Reprint 186, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison).

Examines a 1964 national survey and finds that Southerners displayed higher level of anti-black prejudice than residents of non-South. The two groups differed only slightly on measures of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, and anti-immigrant prejudice. People who had moved from one region to another were found to have attitudes toward blacks between those of nonmigrants.

Musick, John Louis, Jr.
Interaction with Black people: white working-class perspectives. Dissertation. University of Michigan, 1975, 161 pages.

North Carolina Fund
How North Carolina whites and blacks view: each other, government and police, housing, poverty, education and employment; summary of a 1968 opinion poll; by Oliver Quayle and Co. Durham, North Carolina, 1968. 37 pages.

Novak, Michael
The rise of the unmeltable ethnics; politics and culture in the seventies. New York, Macmillan, 1972. xxii, 321 p.

A review of Professor Novak's book by Kenneth B. Clark in The American Scholar tells us that it is an attempt to write a serious explanation of the social, cultural and political dynamics of American "white ethnics." Clark believes the book "reveals the author's lack of compassion for the predicament of those human beings with whom he does not now identify; at the same time [the] author demonstrates the not uncommon human capacity to rationalize and obscure the frailties of those with whom he identifies." (156) Novak contends that WASPs inflict feelings of inferiority and guilt upon the ethnics by telling them "what they ought to be." WASPs also try to destroy ethnic values by attempting to Americanize them. Novak also tries to justify hostility between blacks and some white groups. Finally Clark believes that Professor Novak rejects the humanity of WASPs, intellectuals and blacks but also the humanity, dignity and individuality of the white ethnics whom he tries to explain and defend.

Olive, Ralph D.
"Role of blacks in sales studied," Milwaukee Journal, July 11, 1976, Part 4, p. 10.

Finds that attitude of managers are such that they fear adverse customer reaction to black salesmen who, therefore, play only a small role in the sales force.

Orbell, John and Sherrill, Kenneth
"Racial attitudes and the metropolitan context: a structural analysis." Public Opinion Quarterly, 33 (1969), pp. 46-54.

Pettigrew, Thomas F.
Racially separate or together? New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971, 288 pages.

Presents various elements of American race relations with specific considerations to law enforcement, housing, employment, education and desegregation. Covers trends that led to the black riots and unrest of the 1960's. A section also compares the reductions of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro attitudes since 1944.

Putnam, G. N. and O'Hern, Edna.
The status significance of an isolated urban dialect. Language Dissertation No. 53, Language, 1955, 31, No. 4, Whole Part 2.

The research comprises two parts: (1) a description of the dialect spoken by a group of Negroes having extremely low social status, and (2) a study of how persons would rate this dialect along with other Negro dialects in terms of a scale of social position. Detailed descriptions of the dialect phonology and lesser detailed descriptions of morphology and syntax are presented. The correlation between persons' ratings of social status and separate ratings based upon a socioeconomic index was .80. The latter finding is taken as evidence of the importance of speech as a mark of social status.

Romano-V, Octavio Ignacio
"Minorities, History, and the Cultural Mystique." El Grito, I(Fall 1967), 5-11.

An explanation of the minority situation in the United States, with a history of the stereotypes of minorities.

Sabovitz, Sherman
Attitudes toward blacks among Jews: historical antecedents and current changes. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1975.

Schuman, Howard
The Impact of Cities on Racial Attitudes. Ann Arbor, Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1970.

Sheatsley, Paul B.
"White Attitudes toward the Negro," Daedalus, 95:217-238 (Winter, 1966).

Sheatsley, Paul B.
"White attitudes toward the Negro" in John F. Kain (ed). Race and Poverty: The Economics of Discrimination. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1969, pp. 128-138.

Sheatsley presents an account of how attitudes of whites have changed toward various racial issues over a twenty year period. Chart 1 shows revolutionary changes in attitudes of both Northern and Southern whites. In 1942, only 2 in 100 whites in the South, 40 in 100 Northern whites, and 30% of total whites, answered in favor of integration to the question, "Do you think white students and Negro students should go to the same schools or to separate schools?" (129) By December 1963, the percentages were 30% in the South, 75% in the North and 42% for all whites. Furthermore, the author suggests that there is some evidence for this correlation: "Where integration exists in the South, more whites support it." (132) and that the support resulted from the integration.

Sheatsley finds similar revolutionary trends from 1942 to 1963 in Southern, Northern and total white attitudes toward residential and public transportation integration. Table 3 provides information on mean scores on the Guttman pro-integration scale for Northern and Southern whites by region, population size, number of Negroes in public schools, prior residence, sex, age, religion, education, income and occupation. The North, of course, was more pro-integration than the South. Northern Jews had the highest pro-integration score of any group. Professionals, those with higher incomes and younger age groups also had higher scores.

Further increases in positive attitudes toward integration occurred from 1963 to 1965. The paper concludes that "there is little or no protest against segregation and discrimination, or where these have the sanction of law, racial attitudes conform to the existing situation. But when attention is kept focused on racial injustice and when acts of discrimination become contrary to the law of the land, racial attitudes change." (138)

Singleton, Royce, Jr. and Turner, Jonathan H.
"Racism: White Oppression of Blacks in America," in Understanding Social Problems. New York: Praeger, 1976, pp. 130-160.

Discusses historical, cultural and institutional aspects of racism.

Sinkler, Gerald
The Racial Attitudes of American Presidents. New York: Doubleday, 1971.

Skolnick, Jerome F.
"The racial attitudes of white Americans," in Skolnick, J., The politics of protest. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. pp. 179-209.

Stember, Charles Herbert
Sexual racism: The emotional barrier to an integrated society. New York: Elsevier, 1976. 252 pages.

Terry, Robert W.
For whites only. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids: W.B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1970. viii, 109 pages.

Treiman, Donald J.
"Status discrepancy and prejudice." The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 71, No. 6, May, 1966. pp. 651-664.

Weissbach, Ted and Briggam, John (eds.)
Racial Attitudes in America: Analyses and Findings of Social Psychology. New York: Harper & Row, 1972. 401 pages.

Welsing, F. C.
"Conspiracy to make blacks inferior?" Ebony, Vol. 29, September, 1974. pp. 84-86+.

Winter, Sara K.
"Black Man's Bluff." Psychology Today. September 1971, pp. 39-43+.

This analysis of racial stereotypes, sexuality, guilt, aggression, hostility, trust and racial myths finds that guilt-driven whites expect the black male to dominate. The analysis of interracial student encounter groups at Wesleyan University finds why black males dominated white males and describes the reactions of black women, white women, white males and other black males.

B.5. (b) Attitudes Toward Minorities: American Indians

Chamberlin, J. E.
The harrowing of Eden; white attitudes to Native Americans. New York: Seabury Press, 1975. 248 pages. (A Continuum book).

This brief survey of white attitudes toward Native Americans has some use because of its comparison of attitudes and policies in the U.S. and in Canada. Chamberlin is a professor of English and served as policy advisor to the Canadian Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs. In this critical analysis of the treatment of native people Chamberlin finds that the U.S. and Canada differ in means rather than ends, for both sought the assimilation of Indians into the greater society. He recommends that they be given the opportunity to allow their sense of community and identity to develop. It is an introduction to a complex subject and is not as straightforward as D'Arcy McNickle's Native American tribalism (CHOICE, April 1974). Undergraduates may find it difficult to read; it could benefit from better organization. Notes; index.

Deloria Jr., Vine
"Federal policy still victimizes and exploits," Los Angeles Times, August 17, 1975, part IV, p. 5.

Fi: hbacher, Theodore
A Study of the Role of the Federal Government in the Education of the American Indian. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

Publication of 1967 dissertation concerning research of the American-Indian and education.

Howard, John R.
The cutting edge. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1974. 276 pages. (See annotation under B-5-a).

Joseph, Alvin M., Jr.
Red Power: the American Indians' fight for freedom. New York: American Heritage Press, 1971. 259 pages.

Rusco, Elmer R. and Mary K. Rusco
"Native Americans and OEO--The Politics of Change," in Dorothy Buckton James, ed., Analyzing Poverty Policy. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975, pp. 157-176.
(See annotation under A-5-c).

U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration
National Conference on Manpower Programs for Indians, February 15-16, 1967, 408 pages.
(See annotation under A-2).

Wax, Murray and Wax, Rosalie
Book review of Indian and White: self-image and interaction in a Canadian plains community by Niels Winther Braroe, in American Journal of Sociology, May 1976, pp. 1551-1555.

B.5. (c) Attitudes Toward Minorities: Mexican-Americans

Greeley, Andrew M.
Why can't they be like us? America's white ethnic groups . New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. 1975 [c1971] 223 pages.

Guzman, Ralph C.
The Political Socialization of the Mexican American People. (Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1970.) New York: Arno Press, 1976.
(See annotation in A-5-d).

Hernández, Deluvina
Mexican American challenge to a sacred cow. Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Center, 1971, viii, 60 pages.

Paper attempted to point out defects in theory and biases of researchers and subjective survey techniques in the case of two studies; Audrey J. Schwartz, "Comparative Values and Achievement of Mexican-American and Anglo Pupils," (1969) and C. Wayne Gordon, Audrey J. Schwartz, et al., "Educational Achievement and Aspirations of Mexican-American Youth in a Metropolitan Context," (1968). A review of the literature about Mexican Americans shows that they have been victims of a stereotype "which social scientists have each picked up, added to, and carried on as point of departure for 'scientific' studies." The author feels that the social science perspective and educational dilemma of the Mexican American needs to be altered in the literature.

Howard, John R.
The cutting edge. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1974. 276 pages.
(See annotation under B-5-a).

McDonagh, E. C.
"Attitudes toward ethnic farm workers in Coachella Valley," Sociology and Social Research. Vol. 40, September 1955, pp. 10-18, bibliography.

Romano-V, Octavio Ignacio
"Minorities, history, and the cultural mystique." in El Grito, I(Fall 1967), pp. 5-11.

Explanation of the minority situation in the U.S. with a history of the stereotypes of minorities.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Teachers and students: differences in teacher interaction with Mexican-American and Anglo students. Report V: Mexican American Education Study. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, 68 pages.

B.5. (d) Attitudes Toward Minorities: Japanese, South East Asians, and Orientals

Bogardus, Emory.
"American Attitudes Toward Filipinos," Sociology and Social Research. Vol. 14, September 1929, pp. 59-69.

Glenn, N.D.
"Recent trends in white-nonwhite attitudinal differences." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 4, Winter 1974-1975, pp. 596-604.

Maykovich, Minako K.
"Yellow Power in the U.S." New Society, Vol. 28, No. 602, April 18, 1974, pp. 125-128.

Nettler, G.
"Relationship Between Attitude and Information Concerning the Japanese in America," American Sociological Review. Vol. 11, April 1946, pp. 177-91.

B.6. Attitudes of Employers, Co-Workers and Managers Toward the Poor

Adams, Arvil V.
Toward Fair Employment and the EEOC: A Study of Compliance Procedures Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, August 31, 1972, 133 p.

Allerhand, Melvin E., et al.
A Study of Impact and Effectiveness of the Comprehensive Manpower Project of Cleveland (AIM-Jobs). Vol. II, AIM Research Project, Cleveland College, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, December 1969, 345 p.

Bernstein, Blanche, Michael Rowan, and Anne N. Shkuda
Obstacles to Employment of Employable Welfare Recipients. New York: New School for Social Research, Center for New York City Affairs, June 1974, 98 p.
Employers' attitudes toward welfare recipients and what they view as major obstacles to their employment are dealt with on pp. 73-74 of this study.

Cohn, Elchanan, and Morgan V. Lewis
"Employers' experience in retaining hard-core hires," Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society, Vol. 14, No. 1, February 1975, pp. 55-62.

Cook, Wendel W.
Industry Attitudes About the Employment of Negroes. M.S. thesis in Industrial Management. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T., 1968, 209 p.

Elkin, Randyl D.
Negative Effects and Occupational Upgrading in a Collective Bargaining Environment. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University, 1973, 29 p.
Provides a model to measure the negative effects and attitudes of regular employees confronted with manpower training and upgrading programs for disadvantaged workers with suggestions for policies, policy perspectives, and avenues for further research.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Promise Versus Performance: The Status of Equal Employment Opportunity in the Nation's Gas and Electric Utilities. Washington, D.C.: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, June 1972, 167 p.

Fromkin, Howard L., and Thomas M. Ostrom
"Laboratory research and the organization: Generalizing from lab to life," from Integrating the Organization: A Social Psychological Analysis. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1971.
The identification through laboratory research of stimulus-response relationships involved in racial integration of organizations. Examples of the application of this method focus on the contacts and attitudes of whites to Negro workers.

Fulmer, John L., editor

Methods of Job Development for the Hard-Core Unemployed. Atlanta: Industrial Management Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, January 1969.

Paper contains the proceedings of a conference held October 1-2 and sponsored by the Industrial Management Center of the Georgia Institute of Technology. The purpose of the conference was to foster an interchange of ideas between persons in companies working in job development programs for the hard-core unemployed. Various representatives from Atlanta businesses and from local government agencies told of their success and failure in dealing with the hard-core unemployed.

Gelber, Steven M.

Black Men and Businessmen: The Growing Awareness of a Social Responsibility. Port Washington, N.Y.: National University Publications, 1974, 270 p.

This well-written book explores the relation between blacks and businessmen from the 1940s to 1960s. During the forties and early fifties businesses refused to hire blacks because they were afraid of the costs of white opposition to black workers. The author cites numerous examples where businessmen are willing to hire blacks for moral or other reasons but protests from customers and white workers proved to be economically powerful. Those blacks that were hired were usually overqualified and segregated from whites. During the late fifties and early sixties, employers hired qualified blacks for production jobs and a few token blacks for white collar jobs. This way they still preserve the "Capitalist Ethic" of minimizing costs and maximizing profits as well as the "American Creed" of equal opportunity. The civil rights movement of the sixties caused a change in attitudes of the businessman. They tended to apply the idea of "affirmative action" by which they took positive measures to see that blacks were hired and promoted.

The author contends that the business community reflected the attitudes of the general public. However, when the attitudes of business changed, the Negro's situation improved. "This study explores the reasons businessmen took steps toward equal employment, how their changing attitudes affected their employment practices and how their changing personnel policies affected their attitudes towards Negro employment."

Hasenfeld, Yeheskel

"The role of employment placement services in maintaining poverty," Social Service Review, Vol. 49, December 1975, pp. 569-87.

Explores the function and operations of the specialized employment placement services for the poor that emerged in the 1960s. The proposition is advanced that an important function of these agencies in serving the poor is to meet the labor needs of low-wage industries and that, in doing so, they are likely to reinforce the unfavorable occupational attributes associated with the working poor as well as their low earnings.

Hill, Walter A., and John A. Ruhe

"Attitudes and behaviors of black and white supervisors in problem solving groups," Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 17, No. 3, September 1974, pp. 563-569.

Jacobson, Julius, editor.
The Negro and the American Labor Movement. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1968, 430 pp.

Johnson, Thomas M.
Sociocultural Factors in the Intergroup Perception of Health Problems: A Case of Grower Attitudes Toward Their Migrant Labor, Human organization, Vol. 35, No. 1, Spring 76, pp. 79-82.

Kraut, Allen I.
"The entrance of black employees into traditionally white jobs." Academy of Management Journal, September 1975, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 610-615.

Landolt, Robert Garland
The Mexican-American workers of San Antonio, Texas. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1965) New York: Arno Press, 1976.

Finds covert discrimination has continued thus restricting Chicano opportunities in managerial, sales, and office employment.

Lipsky, David B..
"Employer role in hard-core trainee success." Industrial Relations, Vol. 12, No. 2, May 1973, pp. 125-136.

Marsolais, Maurice
"Are we prescribing the wrong medicine for social ills?" The Social and Rehabilitation Record, June 1976, Vol. 3; No. 3, pp. 3-6. (See annotation under A-2).

Olive, Ralph D.
"Role of blacks in sales studied" Milwaukee Journal, July 11, 1976 Part 4, p. 10. (See annotation under B-5-a).

Palmer, Bryan
Class, Conception and Conflict: The Thrust for Efficiency, Managerial Views of Labor and the Working Class Rebellion, 1903-1922, The Review of Radical Political Economics, Summer 1975, pp. 31-49.

Purcell, Theodore V. and Gerald F. Cavanaugh
Blacks in the Industrial World. New York: Free Press, 1972, 358 p.

This study of access of Negroes to jobs in electrical industry is based on coded interviews with actual workers and managers. It presents the work attitudes of disadvantaged workers (pp. 236-242, 256-258), their motivations and their opinions of foremen and managers. The study also explains foremen's evaluations of disadvantaged workers and the opinions of white co-workers (pp. 248-249, 255-257, 273) on desegregation and disadvantaged workers. Appendices include explanation of research method and statistical tables.

Roessner, J. David
Employment Contexts and Disadvantaged Workers. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Social Science Research, 1971, 228 p.

Schletzer, Vera Myers, et al.
Attitudinal Barriers to Employment. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, Minnesota Studies in Vocational Rehabilitation: XI, 1961, 76 p.

Shull, F. and W.P. Anthony
"Attitudes toward role conflict and disciplinary action: a comparison of black and white supervisors." Journal of Psychology, Vol. 93, May 1976, pp. 147-148.

Triandis, Harry C., et al.
"Ecosystem distrust and the hard-to-employ," Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, Nol. 1, 1975, pp. 44-56.
(See annotation under A-14)

U.S. Commission in Civil Rights
For all the people...by all the people. A report on Equal Opportunity in State and Local Government Employment. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, XIV p. 227 p.

A section entitled Prejudiced Attitudes and Biased Treatment, pp. 61-63, illustrates problems perhaps more common in the 1960s than now regarding some instances of official title holders antipathy to minority employment in Detroit, San Francisco, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the state of Louisiana.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. District of Columbia Advisory Committee.
Obstacles to financing minority enterprises. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, 68 p.

Relates substance of meetings with minority businessmen and representatives of technical assistance organizations concerning entrepreneurship in the District of Columbia. Findings support that to some extent minority businessmen are denied loans, loan guarantees, and other forms of credit by the traditional money markets because of race. It is suggested that the traditional test of financial ability (character, capacity, and credit) may have a distinct cultural bias that dictates rejections of minority applicants.

U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.
National Conference on Manpower Progams for Indians, February 15-16, 1967, 408 p.
(See annotation under A-2)

Wallace, Phyllis
Pathways to Work: Unemployment Among Black Teenage Females. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books 1974, 144 p.

Study explores unemployment among black female teenagers in two urban poverty neighborhoods in New York City. The author considers the problem one of attitudes. The employer sees the black teenager as a poor employment risk and the young women therefore see themselves as the last preferred of any in the labor market.

B.7. Attitudes of Social Workers and Social Intervention Workers Toward the Poor

Alex, Nicholas
New York cops talk back: a study of a beleaguered minority. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1976, 225p.

This book discusses the attitudes of white patrolmen toward their police work, their black colleagues, The Knapp Commission, the political and legal system, and society in general. By means of in-depth interviews, motives for choosing police work, resentments of white policemen and how the police image is undermined by disclosures of police corruption are examined.

Bay, J.E.
"Work setting preferences among social workers," Abstracts of Hospital Management Studies, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1974 (12055 So: 68p).

Results of study indicated that social workers preferred working with nonpoor clients.

Better, Shirley
"The Black Social Worker in the Black Community." Public Welfare, Vol. 30, No. 4, Fall 1972, pp. 2-7.

Bronstein, Alvin J.
Rules for playing God: parole boards in the United States, Civil Liberties, Vol. 1, Summer 1974, pp. 116-21.

Butterfield, Bunnee A.
"Changing attitudes and behavior: the education of the low income consumer," Durham, N.C.: Duke University, 1973. 65 p.

A profile of the low income consumer of health was drawn to include attitudes, lifestyle, utilization, and problems. The roles of education, outreach and family health workers in reaching the low-income consumer was examined.

Cross, Andra
"The black experience: its importance in the treatment of black clients," Child Welfare, Vol. 53, No. 3, March 1974, pp. 158-166.

Cummings, Marvin J.
"The Problem of Police Minds," paper read at Ohio Valley--Midwest Society Sociological Meetings, Indianapolis, Indiana, May 1969.

Dean, T., et al.
"Attitudes of Rural Physicians Toward Medical Care of Migrant Farm Workers, Crippled Children and the Elderly." American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 61, 1971, pp. 2195-2200.

Epstein, Irwin
"Social workers and social action: attitudes toward social action strategies." Social Work, Vol. 13, No. 2, 1968, pp. 101-108.

Galvin, Donald E.
"Program Evaluation in Michigan VR Service," Social and Rehabilitation Record, Vol. 1, No. 10, November 1974, pp. 28-31.

Gentry, John T., et al.
"Attitudes and perceptions of health service providers: implications for implementation and delivery of community health services." American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 64, December 1974. pp. 1123-1131.

Goode, Norma Lee Montague
Attitudes of professionalism and social work value orientations in undergraduate social welfare majors: a comparative study of professionalism attitudes and value orientations at two levels of professional social work education. 1974. Ph. D. dissertation, Social Work. Minnesota.

Goodwin, Leonard.
A Study of the Work Orientations of Welfare Recipients Participating in the Work Incentive Program: Final Report. Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, August 1971, 190pp.
(See annotation under A-2)

Gross, Solomon
"The Police of the Twenty-third Precinct Police and the East Harlem Community." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 31, No. 1, Winter 1975, pp. 145-161.

This paper recounts an intergroup situation in New York City between October of 1966 and November of 1967 and describes the effects made in a ghetto community to develop some appreciation between the minority inhabitants and the police. Attitudes of both the police and the residents are examined.

Hallowitz, David
"Counseling and Treatment of the Poor Black Family," Social Casework, Vol. 56, No. 8, October 1975, pp. 451-459.

Handler, Joel F. and Hollingsworth, Ellen Jane
Work, Welfare, and the Nixon Reform Proposals. Stanford Law Review, Vol. 22, No. 5, May 1970, pp. 907-942.

Using the example of the Wisconsin AFDC program as operated in 1967, discusses attitudes of professional social work administrators and the welfare recipients themselves. Included are recipients feelings about the earned income policy and desire to work. Concludes that although most welfare recipients would like to work, they apparently do not discuss employment problems with their caseworkers, and the caseworkers, on the whole, do not do much for the clients.

Lewis, Ronald G. and ManKeung Ho
"Social Work with Native Americans," Social Work, Vol. 20, No. 5, September 1975, pp. 379-382.

Lack of success of social workers treating Native Americans stems from: 1) lack of understanding of the Native American culture, 2) the retention of stereotyped images, and 3) the use of standard techniques and approaches.

McCraw, M.J.
Counselor Perception of the Vocational Needs of Welfare Recipients, November 1974. University of Northern Colarado, 134p.

Mann, Opal H.
Low Income Family, Training Needs of Home Demonstration Extension Agents, Home Economics Curriculum Construction, Education 685. Kentucky University, Lexington, Graduate School, December 1964, 61p.

Mayer, John E. and Rosenblatt, Aaron
"Encounters with Danger: Social Workers in the Ghetto." Sociology of Work and Occupations, Vol. 2, No. 3, August 1975, pp. 227-245.

Miller, Ronald and Podell, Lawrence
Role Conflict in Public Social Services. New York: State of New York, Office for Community Affairs, Division of Research and Innovation, no date, 107p.

This research concerns the experiences, attitudes and reactions of public welfare personnel in New York City. This study illuminates features of the structures and functions of public social services agencies that warrant prompt attention and remediation.

Orcutt, Ben Avis, comp.
Poverty and Social Casework Services; selected papers.

Perlmutter, Felice; Heineman, Shirely; and Yudin, Lee W.
"Public Welfare Clients and Community Mental Health Centers," Public Welfare 32 (2) Spring 1974, pp. 29-32.

Piliavin, Irving
Police-community alienation: its structural roots and a proposed remedy. Madison, University of Wisconsin Center for Law and Behavioral Science, 1972. 57p.
(see annotation under A-8-d)

Pumphrey, Ralph E. and Muriel W., eds.
The heritage of American social work: readings in its philosophical and institutional development. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. 452 p.

Includes: Attitudes toward needy; settlement.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr.
"Police Brutality--Answers to Key Questions." Trans-Action, July-August 1968, pp. 10-19.

A study in three large cities indicates that police brutality is far from rare and that the most likely victim is a lower-class man of either race.

Sager, Clifford J.; Brayboy, Thomas L.; and Waxenberg. Barbara R.
Black ghetto family in therapy. New York: Grove Press, 1976.

Discusses role of psychotherapy in a racist society and challenges the validity of existing mental health programs for the ghetto poor.

Sheehan, Susan
A welfare mother. Introduction by Michael Harrington. New York: Houghton-Mifflin, 1976, 109p.
(see annotation under A-4)

Soderquist, L.F.
Some Effects of Different Training Approaches on Knowledge Gain and Attitude Change of Workers in a Social Service Agency, January 1975, University of Utah, 181p.

Stein, Howard F.
"Ideology in the Study of American Racism, Ethnicity, and Poverty," American Anthropologist, Vol. 76, No. 4, December 1974, pp. 840-844.

Teshan, John E.
"A Longitudinal Study of Attitude Shifts Among Black and White Police Officers." The Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 31, Winter 1975, pp. 47-56.

Teshan, John E.
"Role Playing and Group Experience to Facilitate Attitude and Value Changes Among Black and White Police Officers," The Journal of Social Issues. Vol. 31, Winter 1975, pp. 35-45.

Tranquada, R.E.
"Participation of the Poverty Community in Health Care Planning," Social Science and Medicine, Vol. 7, No. 9, 1973, pp. 719-728.

Watson, Nelson A.
Police and Their Opinions. Washington, D.C.: International Association of Chief of Police, 1969.

Zurcher, Louis A., Jr.
Poverty Warriors: The Human Experience of Planned Social Intervention. Austin, Texas:University of Texas Press, 1970, 442p.

B.8. (a) Attitudes of Teachers of Disadvantaged Students

Alexander, Sandra Carlton
"The Black English teacher: in a quandary," The Journal of Negro Education, Summer 1974, pp. 332-336.

Belding, Nancye, Tamara L. Sparks and Guy H. Miles
"Perspectives of adjustment: Rural Navajo and Papago Youth." Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star Research Institute, 1974, 135 p.
(See annotation under A-7-a)

Coles, Robert
"How do the teachers feel?" Saturday Review, May 16, 1964. pp. 72-73+.

Cooper, Elizabeth K.
Attitude of children and teachers toward Mexican, Negro and Jewish minorities. San Francisco, R and E Research Associates, 1972.

Day, James F.
Migrant Education. New York, Philosophical Library, 1975.
(See annotation under A-7-a)

Gardner, William Dale
The relationship of selected variables and the change in attitudes of beginning teachers in an urban school district. The University of Florida. Vol. 36, No. 2, Section A.

Gronlund, N.E.
The accuracy of teachers' judgments concerning the sociometric status of sixth-grade pupils. Beacon, New York: Beacon House, 1951.

Havighurst, R.J.
"Teachers in Chicago schools." The Public schools of Chicago: A Survey for the Board of Education of the City of Chicago. Chicago: The Board of Education of the city of Chicago, 1964.

Hennigh, Lawrence
"Negative Stereotyping: Structural Contributions in a BIA Community," Human Organization, Vol. 34, No. 3, Fall 1975, pp. 263-268.

Herndon, James
The Way It Spozed to Be. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1968. 188 p.

Hesselbart, Susan
"Education, ethnic stereotypes, and question format." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 59, No. 3, April, 1975. p. 266.

Hoehn, A.J.
"A Study of social status differentiation in the classroom behavior of nineteen third-grade teachers." The Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 39, 1954. pp. 269-292.

Jenkins, Rosemary
"In defense of white teachers in the ghetto." Los Angeles Times, June 16, 1976, Pt. II, p. 7.

Ms. Jenkins, a white junior high school teacher in Watts, believes that too much of the "empathy" offered by many black teachers may harm black students. Those teachers who, under the guise of understanding and compassion, expect less from disadvantaged students are perpetrating a self-fulfilling prophecy. Integration of good teachers will help black youth to cope with life outside the inner city.

John, V.P.
"The intellectual development of slum children: some preliminary findings." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 53, 1963. Pp. 813-822.

Keach, Everett T., Robert Fulton and William E. Gardner
Education and Social Crisis; Perspectives on Teaching Disadvantaged Youth, New York: Wiley, 1967. xiii, 413 p.

Kleinfeld, Judith
"Positive Stereotyping: The Cultural Relativist in the Class Room," Human Organization, Vol. 34, No. 3, Fall 1975, pp. 269-274.
(see annotation under A-5-c)

Krugman, M.
"The culturally deprived child in school." National Education Assocation Journal, vol. 50, 1961, pp. 22-23.

Leiner, Marvin, ed.
Children of the cities: Education of the powerless. New York: New American Library, 1975, 241 p.

McMurrin, Sterling M. (ed.)
The conditions for educational equality. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1971, 218 p.
(see annotation under A-7-a)

Morale of Elementary Principals in Mexican-American Poverty Schools.
L.B. Kemper, Dis Abst 35: 5730A Mar 1975. Univ. of Southern California. 153 p.

Murnane, Richard J.
The Impact of School Resources on the Learning of Inner City Children, Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger, 1975, 125 p.

Goldblatt, Harold
Some self-perceptions and teacher evaluations of Puerto Rican, Negro, and white pupils in 4th, 5th and 6th grades (P. S. 198 M). New York: New York City Commission on Human Rights, October 1962. 25 p.

Concerns October 1960 questionnaire completed by 459 children.

Ornstein, A.C. and Valvo
How to teach disadvantaged youth. New York: McKay, 1968.

Rosenbaum, James E.
Making inequality: the hidden curriculum of high school tracking. James E. Rosenbaum. New York: Wiley, (1976) "A Wiley-Interscience publication." Includes index. Bibliography.

Rosenthal, R., and Jacobson, L.
Pygmalion in the Classroom: Teacher Expectation and Pupils' Intellectual Development, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969.

Rosenthal, R. and Jacobson, L.
"Self-Fulfilling Prophesies in the Classroom: Teacher's Expectations as Unintended Determinants in Pupils' Intellectual Competence," in Social Class, Race and Psychological Development, ed. by M. Deutsch, I. Katz, and A. Jensen (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968), pp. 219-253.

Rubin, Dorothy
"Inner-city high school teachers as teachers of reading: a possible solution to the dropout problem," The Journal of Negro Education, Summer 1974, pp. 337-347.

Ruth, Robert Douglas
A study of the factors affecting teacher attitudes and participation in the New York City school decentralization controversy. Ph.D. dissertation in Sociology. Duke University, 1974. 256 p.

Schrag, Peter
Voices in the classroom: public schools and public attitudes. Boston, Beacon Press, 1965. 292 p.

This book investigates a number of the school systems in various parts of the country and the attitudes of teachers, administrators, parents and students. Chapters 2 through 5 are concerned with schools in poverty stricken or culturally deprived areas.

In Chapter 2 the author examines the urban school with its crumbling walls and great proportion of ethnic groups. He contends that school administrators and teachers do not always attempt to understand differences in the minority groups cultures. They often consider them culturally

deprived and therefore unmotivated. Parents of children in these schools find that some principals have uncooperative, patronizing, condescending and "you poor people" attitudes towards them. Schrag argues that not as large a portion of black parents as usually thought are unconcerned about their children's education. He cites examples where many parents want higher standards set in the predominantly black inner-city schools. However, he agrees that there is failure among black families to become interested in education but this may be a result of their embarrassment over there own lack. Pages 82-83 concern white backlash attitudes toward integration of schools.

Chapters 4 and 5 discuss the schools in Appalachia and in the South. The author describes some of the sad conditions in mountain schools and suggests that they are kept this way not only because of middle-class attitudes but also political underhandedness. Both black and white schools in the South in relation to their differences and how they fit into their communities.

The author, in his analysis of each type of school, has selected two or more schools from each type, has observed the students and teachers in class, in class and out and has talked with many of them. The reader is thus able to see for himself the differences in the schools and is better able to compare and contrast them.

Spiegel, Irving
Report on teaching in slums. The New York Times, Sunday, August 27, 1967.

Teacher views of poverty area children. Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 61, October 1967, pp. 53-55.

Tnebowitz, S.
Handbook for teaching in the ghetto school. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, Inc., 1968.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Teachers and students: differences in teacher interaction with Mexican-American and Anglo students. Report V: Mexican American Education Study. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, 68 p.

Wilcox, P.R.
"Teacher Attitudes and Student Achievement in Ghetto Schools." Teachers College Record. February, 1967, 371-79.

Yee, Albert H. ed.
Social interaction in educational settings. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971, 468 p.

Attitudes of teachers and advantaged and disadvantaged pupils are examined. Differences are indicated between teachers who instruct children differing in social-class background, and in children's attitudes toward their teachers and themselves.

This collection of papers examines the sociological and psychological aspects of education and focuses on interpersonal behavior between teachers and pupils. These social interactions are important due to their influence on the nature and outcomes of education.

Pages 148-155 examine the difference between middle-class and lower-class attitudes of pupils toward teachers. One reason for these differing attitudes is attributed to the nature of the educational systems which emphasizes middle-class values, often foreign to disadvantaged children. The assumptions that different classes have different types of teachers and that home and neighborhood influences are different between classes are other reasons. Implications are presented for improving the quality and effectiveness of lower-class schools. Evidence is based on statistical evidence.

Pages 269-281 contain a statistical study of the attitudes of teachers and of both advantaged and disadvantaged pupils in the 4th through 6th grades. The author concludes that middle-class pupils are taught by warm sympathetic teachers while lower-class children are instructed by old teachers who have a harsher attitude toward their pupils. The pupils' attitudes reflect the teachers' behavior. He suggests some ways in which teachers with more positive attitudes can be placed in lower-class schools.

Pages 366-372 describes a statistical study involving the Negro children's performance of certain tasks under white and Negro examiners. The paper discusses evidence that Negro children reacted to "blame" by improving their performance under Negro examiners and decreasing their performance under white examiners. The paper concludes that the "verbal incentive, blame" from white teachers and examiners may have a determinant effect on Negro children's ability to learn.

B.8. (b) Attitudes of Students Toward Disadvantaged Students

Brigham, J.C.
"Views of black and white children concerning the distribution of personality characteristics." Journal of Personality, 42 (1), 1974, 144-158.

(See annotation under A-7-a).

Clark, R.B. and Campbell, D.T.
"A demonstration of bias in estimates of Negro ability." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 51, 1955, 585-588.

Found that white junior high students showed a systematic bias or error concerning the ability of black students.

Claye, Clifton Maurice
"A study of the relationship between self-concepts and attitudes toward the Negro among secondary school pupils in three schools in Arkansas." Ed.D. dissertation. Univ. of Arkansas, 1958. 132 p.

One integrated and two segregated schools were studied to investigate the relationship between self-concepts and attitudes toward Blacks among secondary school children. Hypotheses included that attitudes toward Blacks were related to one's self-concept and changes in positive attitudes toward Blacks would accelerate with Blacks in integrated schools. Results caused all hypotheses to be rejected.

Cooke, G.
"Reading literary works by black and white writers: effects on students' attitudes." Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 5, December 1974, pp. 123-33.

Cooper, Elizabeth K.
Attitude of children and teachers toward Mexican, Negro and Jewish minorities. San Francisco, Rand and Research Associates, 1972.

Frenkel-Brunswik, E. and Havel, J.
"Prejudice in the interviews of children: I. Attitudes toward minority groups." Journal of Genetic Psychology, 82, 1953, 91-136.

Discussed the attitudes of northern California school children toward Blacks, Mexicans, Japanese, Jews and foreigners.

Kinloch, G.C.
"Racial prejudice in highly and less racist societies: social distance preferences among white college students in South Africa and Hawaii." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 59, October 1974, pp. 1-13.

Lombardi, Donald N.
"Factors affecting changes in attitudes toward Negroes among high school students." Ph.D. dissertation. Fordham University, 1962. 151 p.

Examines factors which affect attitude changes toward Blacks among White secondary school students. Attitude change found to be significantly related to educational level of the mother.

Muir, Donal E.
"First years of desegregation; patterns of acceptance of black students on a deep-South campus 1963-69." Social Forces, Vol. 49, March 1971. pp. 371-378.

St. John, Nancy and Lewis, Ralph
"Race and the social structure of the elementary classroom," Sociology of Education, Summer 1975, pp. 346-368.

Schrag, Peter
Voices in the classrooms: public schools and public attitudes. Boston, Beacon Press, 1965. 292p.
(See annotation under B-8a).

Whitmore, Paul Gordon
"A study of school desegregation: attitude charge and scale validation." Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Tennessee, 1956. 71 p.

Findings suggest that desegregation had a favorable impact on racial attitudes.

Yawkey, T.D.
"Attitudes toward black Americans held by rural and urban white early childhood subjects based upon multi-ethnic studies materials." Journal of Negro Education, 42 (2), 1973(Spring), 164-169.

Findings suggest that reading and discussing multi-ethnic materials in the class produced favorable attitude change among urban and rural white children.

B.9. Prejudice and Toleration; Transracial Adoption

Brigham, John C., John J. Woodmansee and Stuart W. Cook
"Dimensions of Verbal Racial Attitudes: Interracial Marriage and Approaches to Racial Equality," The Journal of Social Issues, Spring, 1976, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 9-22.

This study hypothesized that 2 potential dimensions of racial attitudes were reactions to interracial marriage and approaches to the achievement of racial equality for black Americans. Empirical analysis supported the hypothesis.

Chimezie, A.
"Transracial adoption of black children." Social Work, Vol. 20, July 1975, pp. 296-301.

Costin, Lela B.
Child Welfare: policies and practice. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972, 432 p.

Includes sections on basic child welfare services, income maintenance, the legal framework, school social work and their effects on children and foster care and adoption.

Ehrlich, Howard J.
The Social Psychology of Prejudice. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973.

Landis, Dan, et al.
"Can a Black 'Culture Assimilator' Increase Racial Understanding?" The Journal of Social Issues, Spring 1976, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 169-184.

Study examined race relations and cultural assimilation among black and white officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army.

Mack, Raymond W., Comp.
Prejudice and Race Relations. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, Inc., 1970.

Pettigrew, Thomas F.
"Racism and the mental health of white Americans: a social psychological view." In Racism and Mental Health, edited by Charles V. Willie, Bernard M. Kramer, and Bertram S. Brown. Chapter 8, pp. 269-298.

Powdermaker, Hortense
Probing our prejudices: a unit for high school students. New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1944. viii, 73 p.

Rowe, David C.
"Attitudes, social class, and the quality of foster care." Social Service Review, Vol. 50, No. 3, September, 1976, pp. 506-514.

Simon, Rita James
"An assessment of racial awareness, preference, and self identity among white and adopted non-white children." Social Problems, Vol. 22, 1974. pp. 43-57.

Vieni, Miriam
"Transracial Adoption is a Solution Now," Social Work, Vol. 20, No. 5, September 1975, pp. 419-421.

This viewpoint by the coordinator of the New York Home Study Service refutes Amuzie Chimezie's article (July 1975 issue of Social Work) which opposed transracial adoption.

Yinger, John
Racial prejudice and locational equilibrium in an urban area. Madison, Wisconsin, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1975. 49 p. figure, appendix. (Discussion paper 251)

B.10. (a) Class Attitudes Toward the Poor

Cloward, Richard A. and Piven, Frances Fox
Politics of Turmoil: Essays on Poverty, Race and the Urban Crisis. New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. 365 pages. (See annotation under B-1).

Cummings, Marlene
"Poverty distance doesn't make it go away." Wisconsin State Journal, June 13, 1976, p. 2, section.

Columnist discusses attitudes of middle-and upper-class America to the poor.

Hodge, John L.; Struckmann, Donald K.; and Trost, Lynn Dorland
Cultural Bases of Racism and Group Oppression. Berkeley, Calif.: Two Riders Press, 1975, xi, 275p., bibliography.

This book examines the concepts, values and structures central to traditional Western culture which have supported the belief that an elite group should rule the institutions of the society. In the U.S., this elite group is drawn mostly from the ranks of upper-class white males. This book studies the values and norms which have supported white male supremacy.

Howard, John R.
The cutting edge. Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott, 1976. 276 p.
(See annotation under B-5-a).

Jackson, John H. and Fossum, John A.
"Attitudes of apprenticeship committee members toward affirmative action programs: a preliminary examination." Labor Law Journal, 27:84-88, February 1976.

Morales, A.
"The Impact of Class Discrimination and White Racism on the Mental Health of Mexican Americans," in Nathaniel N. Wagner and Marsha J. Haug, Chicanos: Social and Psychological Perspectives, St. Louis: C.V. Mosby Company, 1971, pp. 257-267.

Musick, John Louis, Jr.
Interaction with Black people: white-working-class perspectives. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Michigan, 1975. 161 p.

"National Association of Manufacturers, still anti-worker in policy,"
Teamster, Vol. 72, February 1975. p. 22.

Discusses an NAM booklet, Food Stamps for Strikers--What You Can Do to Eliminate this Flagrant Abuse.

Pater, Alan F. ed.
We, the people: the yearbook of public opinion. New York, Praeger, 1949. 543p.

This book presents the attitudes and opinions of middle-class Americans of varying backgrounds and occupations on a number of different topics. Concerning public and social welfare, it seems that in 1949 people were more concerned if concerned at all with the elderly poor and the equity of pensions and social security. Another opinion of welfare recipients was to put them to work in the city. Most amazing of all was Mrs. Donnel's attitude that "alcoholism is the greatest single evil in the world. Poverty, crimes, slums, squalor, cruelty, hunger, want, prisons and insane asylums are all supported by it."

Ransford, Edward H.
"Blue Collar Anger: reactions to student and black protest." American Sociological Review, Vol. 37, No. 3, June 1972, pp. 333-346.

Ryan, William
Blaming the victim. New York, Vintage Books, 1971. 299p.

This absorbing book attempts to shatter the white middle class attitude towards the poor and especially the poor blacks. This attitude, called "blaming the victim" by Dr. Ryan, describes the middle class belief that the poor and blacks are poorly educated because they do not want to learn, that the "crumbling Negro family is supposed to account for most of the racial evils in America," that the bad health care of the poor is caused by their lack of motivation and information, that black and poor girls are promiscuous and that the poor are more tolerant towards illegitimacy. Crime, mental illness, civil unrest and unemployment have all been more or less blamed on the victim. However, this "blaming the victim" attitude is obscured by a cloak of kindness, concern and humanitarianism. Most of the cause of the cultural deprivation of the poor is attributed to a horrible environment. But as Dr. Ryan [illegible]s, "the stigma, the defect, the fatal difference--though derived in the past from environmental forces--is still located within the victim, inside his skin."

The book provides many examples of incidents and studies which show the actual attitudes of the poor and poor blacks is not what the middle class think it is. Dr. Ryan cites attitude surveys which show consistently that Negroes are enormously committed to learning. Another example occurred during the 1964 Massachusetts Freedom Movement which called for boycott by black students of their segregated and neglected schools. In addition, one-day freedom schools were established "to give the children a taste of relevant education." Twice the number of children than expected attended the freedom schools and when it came time to go home they wanted more. "It was as if they were trying to gulp and chew a lifetime of learning in one day."

Dr. Ryan uses similar methods of arguments in his discussions of family life, crime, mental health and unemployment.* Dr. Ryan wants to crush the illusion that the fault or cause of poverty and its conditions be in the poor themselves. He believes the cause lies in a biased, bureaucratic and unequal system.

*In relation to health care, he asks whether lack of money and good facilities with sympathetic professionals rather than lack of motivation is the cause of the poor's bad health.

Sampson, William A. and Milam, Vera
"The Intraracial Attitudes of the Black Middle Class: Have They Changed?" Social Problems, Vol. 23, No. 2, December 1975, pp. 153-165.

"Thinking Poor." Human Behavior, November/December 1972, pp. 37-38.
(See annotation under B-4).

B. 10. (b) Racial Attitudes Between Classes

Ballard, A.
"Blacks and whites: how do we really feel about each other? a Redbook reader questionnaire." Redbook, Vol. 143, September, 1974. pp. 37-44.

Banton, Michael P.
Race relations. New York: Basic Books, 1967, xiv, 434p.

Francis, E. K.
Interethnic relations: An essay in sociological theory. New York: Elsevier, 1976. 460pp.

Keefauver, J.
"Inside out black whites and the inside out white blacks." National Review, Vol. 26, October 11, 1974. p. 1170.

Musick, John Louis, Jr.
Interaction with black people: white working-class perspectives. 1974 Ph.D. Dissertation in Social Work and Sociology. 157p. University of Michigan.

Pettigrew, Thomas F.
"Race relations." In Contemporary Social Problems, Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbet, eds. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971. pp. 407-465.

Rose, Peter I.; Rothman, Stanley; and Wilson, William J., eds.
Through different eyes: Black and white perspectives on American race relations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

Sampson, William A. and Vera Milam
"The intraracial attitudes of the black middle class: Have they changed?" Social Problems, Vol. 23, No. 2, December, 1975. pp. 153-165.

Schuman, H.
"Are whites really more liberal? Blacks aren't impressed." Psychology Today, Vol. 8, September, 1974. pp. 82-86.

B.11. Attitudes of the Nonpoor Toward Antipoverty Programs

Becker, J.B.
"Protecting the Road to Poverty; 'Right to Work' Laws Hurt Almost Everyone," Viewpoint, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1974, pp. 10-16.

Cebotarev, Eleanora A. and King, Gary
Attitudes Toward Anti-Poverty Programs in the Extension Service, A Case Study (Paper delivered at the 1966 meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Miami Beach, Florida). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service, October 1966. 13 p.

"Changing the Welfare Concept."
Business Week, October 26, 1974, pp. 121-122.

Donovan, John C.
The Politics of Poverty (2nd edition), Indianapolis, Indiana: Pegasus, 1973, 201p.

Contents include discussions on the background of a Presidential decision concerning the antipoverty program on Community Action, Head Start, and Negro poverty and politics.

Goodwin, Leonard
"How suburban families view the work orientations of the welfare poor." Social Problems, Winter, 1972, pp. 337-347.

Handler, Joel F.
"Federal-State interests in welfare administration," in U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee Fiscal Policy. Studies in Public Welfare. Paper No. 5 (Part 2). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., March 12, 1973, pp. 1-35.
(see annotation under B-1)

"Issues '76: Welfare," New York Times, April 2, 1976, p.30.

Jones, Stanley H. and Cook, Stuart W.
"The influence of attitude on judgements of the effectiveness of alternative social policies," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 32, No. 5, 1975, p.767-773.

Landauer, Carl
"The New Hooverties," New Leader, September 29, 1975, pp. 13-15.

Article discusses and refutes many of the attitudes of the middle-class toward public assistance, social transfers and public debt.

Marshall, Dale Rogers
"Implementation of Federal Poverty and Welfare Policy: A Review." in Dorothy Buckton James, ed., Analyzing Poverty Policy. Lexington, Mass: D.C. Heath and Company, 1975, pp. 3-19.

Focuses on the implementation of federal social policy and reviews some of the central issues and recent literature. Examines the attitudes of professionals, decision-makers and citizens.

"Poll finds support for U.S. programs to aid the ghettos," New York Times, November 20, 1967, p. 32, col. 4.

Rainwater, Lee
Public Response to Low Income Policies: FAP and Welfare, Cambridge, Mass.: Joint Center for Urban Studies, February 1972, 40 p. (Working Paper No. 8).

Servaites, Francis X.
"Egoism threatens our public philosophy on poverty and assistance." Social Order, Vol. 13, October 1963, pp. 27-34.

The poor are victims of circumstances over which they have little or no control.

Shostak, Arthur B.
The Future of Poverty, Poverty and Health, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1969, pp. 265-291.

Tabacoff, David
"Target for Slander: The Food Stamp Program," Nation, Vol. 22, No. 13, April 3, 1976, pp. 402-404.

U.S. Senate. Select Committe on Nutrition and Human Needs.
The food stamp controversy of 1975: background material. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1975, 82p.

Pages 55 to 69 of this report provided selections from various journals and newspapers which revealed differing opinions of Washington officials toward the food stamp program. The press reaction generally was to support liberals such as Senator McGovern who favored the program and to reject claims by such conservatives as William Simon and James L. Buckley. The latter believed that the program was being exploited by the non-needy and that its budget would soon be out of control.

"Wary of Welfare," The New Republic, June 5, 1976, pp. 3-5.

Williamson, John B.
"The stigma of public dependency: a comparison of alternative forms of public aid to the poor," Social Problems 22:December 1974, p. 213-228.
(See annotation under B-1)

B.12. Attitudes of the Legal System Toward the Poor

Allen, Jodie T.
A funny thing happened on the way to welfare reform. Washington, D.C., The Urban Institute, 1972, 33p.
(See annotation under B-1).

Couto, Richard A.
Poverty, politics, and health care: an Appalachian Experience. New York: Praeger, 1975, 225 p.

Discusses OEO-funded health program in Kentucky and how it became embroiled incontending views about poverty, equality and health care involving political and medical elites and organized groups of poor people.

Platt, Anthony and Pollock, Randi
"Channeling Lawyers: The Careers of Public Defenders," Issue in Criminology, Vol. 9, No. 1, Spring 1974, pp. 1-31.

Robertson, John A., ed.
Rough justice: Perspectives on lower criminal courts. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1974, ix, 533p.

Various portions of this book deal with judicial attitudes and behavior. Pages 108-123 discuss the behavior and views of judges in relation to objectivity in decision-making and find roots for their attitudes in the type of law school they attended, their socioeconomic and cultural background, political party affiliations and aspirations. Pages 226-243 discuss the administration of justice after the 1967 Detroit civil disorder. The setting of extremely high bails, and the quick "assembly-line" trials are offered as examples of judicial attitudes. Also presented are the feelings of the defendants who were subjected to this kind of judicial procedure. Page 268 mentions examples of the sometimes harsh attitudes of judges to the poor and Spanish-speaking citizens in obtaining counsel. Pages 210-226 discusses judges opinions of the federally financed legal service program to help the poor. [see Stumps, Harry P. and Robert J. Janowitx. "Judges and the Poor: Bench Responses to Federally Financial Legal Services."]

Robinson, Ira E.; Darden, Darna K. and Darden, William R.
Cases in crisis: racial and minority conflicts. Austin, Texas: Austin Press, 1972, xx., 279p.

Stumpf, Harry P. and Janowitz, Robert J.
"Judges and the Poor: Bench Response to Federally Financed Legal Services," in Rough Justice: Perspectives on Lower Criminal Courts. John A. Robertson, ed., Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1974, p. 210-226.

A survey was conducted of a number of judges to determine: 1) their awareness and knowledge of the activities of the Legal Services Program of

the Office of Economic Opportunity; 2) the type of in-and-out-of-court contact they have had with OEO lawyers; 3) their past and present attitudes to the program; and 4) their attitudes toward the goals of the program. It was found that the judges had simplistic, if any, attitudes toward the program and were largely uniformed about its goals, structure, financing and administration. Most thought of the OEO lawyers favorably, although inexperienced, but many criticized these lawyers conduct, appearance and lack of preparations. The lawyers themselves feel the judges are antagonistic. One of the purposes of the program is to provide good legal services to the poor who often do not know their rights and are unable to afford the high court costs. However, it was found the use of the "pauper's oath" was frowned upon by most judges who "saw themselves as protectors of the public purse." They did not want people getting free legal service. It was generally found that judicial attitudes interfered with the program's activities. "It's not that he [the judge] is against the poor people so much; it is just that he is for rich people."

Some of the goals of the program such as serving as advocate for the poor in social decision making, assisting the poor in forming self help groups and disposing of a client's problems in a way so as to affect the greatest number of the poor, transcend the traditional boundaries of legal-aid to just provide legal services and education of legal rights. The paper concludes that the judges are hostile to these other goals. However, the judges' views are of importance.

B.13. Attitudes Toward Housing, Integration, and Desegregation

Abrams, Charles
The city is the frontier. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Discusses the existence of restructive covenants and efforts to have such covenants removed by the courts.

Borchel, Margery R. and Leah R. Friedman
A study of the effectiveness of "CHOOSE", a volunteer group working for open occupancy in housing in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, 1970.

Examines white attitudes toward housing integration.

Brink, William and Louis Harris
"Breaking the Vicious Circle," in John F. Kain (ed). Race and Poverty: The Economics of Discrimination. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1969, pp. 139-145. (See annotation under A-10).

Caditz, Judith
"Ethnic Identification, Interethnic Contact, and Belief in Integration." Social Forces, March 1976, Vol. 54, No. 3, pp. 632-645.

Paper analyzes some factors related to ambivalence toward ethnic integration among a segment of white liberals through tests based on interviews with members of an organization that supports civil rights. Members of the organization were Protestants and Jews and well above the national mean in education, occupation and income. Findings suggest that when status concerns and central values of ethnic groups are threatened, people will be ambivalent about integration.

Campbell, Angus and Howard Schuman
Racial attitudes in fifteen American cities. A report prepared for the Nacional Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1969, 67p. (See annotation under A-5-a).

Cloward, Richard A. and Piven, Frances Fox
Politics of Turmoil: Essays on Poverty, Race and the Urban Crisis. New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. 365 pages. (See annotation under B-1).

Dickinson, G. E.
"Dating behavior of black and white adolescents before and after desegregation." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 37, August 1975, pp. 602-608.

Fishman, Joshua A.
"Some social and psychological determinants of intergroup relations in changing neighborhoods: an introduction to the Bridgeview Study." Social Forces, 40: 42-51 (October, 1961).

Ford, W. Scott
Interracial public housing in Border City: A situational analysis of the contact hypothesis. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1972, 146 pp.

This study of prejudice and equal-status contact is based on research among black and white housewives in public housing projects located in a border state. It emphasizes black as well as white reactions to desegregation.

Giles, Michael; Gatlin, Douglas S.; and Cataldo, Everett F.
"Racial and Class Prejudice: Their Relative Effects on Protest against School Desegregation." American Sociological Review, Vol. 41, No. 2, April 1976.

Greeley, Andrew M. and Andrew M. Sheatsley
"Attitudes toward desegregation." Scientific American, Vol. 225, No. 6, December, 1971, pp. 13-19.

Greenberg, H., Chase, A.L. and Cannon, T.M. Jr.
"Attitudes of White and Negro high school students in a west Texas town toward school integration." Journal of Applied Psychology, 41, 1957, 27-31.

Study examines student attitudes toward integration and determines whether negative attitudes are correlated with authoritarian attitudes.

Hamilton, David L. and George D. Bishop
"Attitudinal and Behavioral Effects of Initial Integration of White Suburban Neighborhoods." The Journal of Social Issues, Spring 1976, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 47-68.

Interviews where conducted in 18 white suburban neighborhoods into which a new family had recently moved. Into 8 of the neighborhoods a black family moved, and into 10 a white family. Results of the interviews which were conducted 3 different times during the course of a year showed differences in how black and white families are received by white residents and revealed patterns of attitudinal change overtime.

Higham, John
"Another American Dilemma," Center Magazine, Vol. 7, No. 4, July/August 1974, pp. 67-73.

Katz, I.
"The effects of desegregation on the performance of Negroes." In Joan I. Roberts (ed.), School Children in the Urban Slum. New York: The Free Press, 1967, pp. 261-292.

Hunt, Chester L.
"Negro-White perceptions of interracial housing." Journal of Social Issues, 15: 24-29 (October, 1959).

Examines white attitudes toward housing integration.

Klein, Louise H. and Lawrence K. Northwood
"The benign quota, an unresolved issue: attitudes of agency personnel." Phylon, 25: 109-122 (Summer 1964).

Larsen, K.S.
"Attitudes toward black and white integration as a function of beliefs about nature versus nurture." Psychological Reports, Vol. 36, February 1975. p. 310.

Mastroianni, M. and J. Khatena
"Attitudes of Black and White High School Seniors Toward Integration," Sociology and Social Research. January 1972, Vol. 56, pp. 221-27.

Meer, Bernard and Edward Freedman
"The impact of Negro neighbors on white home owners." Social Forces, 45: 11-19 (September, 1966).

Michigan State University Business Topics
"Attitudes of affluent suburbia toward the Negro neighbor." Michigan State University Business Topics, 17: 42-49 Autumn, 1969.

Muir, D. E.
"Through the school-house door: trends in integration attitudes on a deep-South campus during the first decade of desegregation." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 58, January 1974, pp. 113-121.

O'Gorman, Hubert J.
"Pluralistic ignorance and white estimates of white support for racial segregation," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall 1975, pp. 313-330.

Orfield, Gary
"Federal Policy, Local Power, and Metropolitan Segregation," Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 89 No. 4, Winter 1974-1975, pp. 777-802.

Rodgers, Harrell R. Jr. and Charles S. Bullock III
"The Impact of School Desegregation," Integrated Education, Vol. 14 No. 2, March/April 1976, pp. 33-34.

Rose, Arnold; Frank Stelsek; and Laurence McDonald
"Neighborhood Reactions to Isolated Negro Residents: An Alternative to Invasion and Succession," American Sociological Review, 18: 497-507 (1953).

Rose, Arnold
"Inconsistencies in Attitudes Toward Negro Housing," Social Problems 8: 286-292 (Spring, 1961).

Rosen, Harry M. and David H. Rosen
But not next door. New York: Ivan Oblensky, Inc., 1962.

Discusses specific instances of hostile reactions by the white community toward integration.

Saltzman, Harold
Race war in high school: the ten-year destruction of Franklin K. Lane High School in Brooklyn. New Rochelle, New York; Arlington House, 1972, 239 p.

This book is an emotional and personal account of the racial violence in an urban high school. The author, a social studies teacher at Lane high school, describes in detail the results of an attempted integration which did not work. The mostly-white Lane High School in the early '60s had become virtually all-black by the end of the decade. Saltzman characterizes the actors in the conflict as "militant black students, panic stricken whites, opportunistic politicians, . . . , irresponsible school bureaucrats, and angry teachers," (9-10) The author, in his book, reveals the attitudes of a white, middle-class teacher toward integration, militant blacks, toward the way John Lindsay "plays politics," toward a do-nothing principal who "fiddles" while black militants riot, toward union politics and toward politicians who support busing while tucking "their own children safely away in lily-white private schools."

The book may be judged as rather one-sided in its views of blacks and whites. Few, if any, good remarks are said about black students and white students seem never to have done anything wrong. However most of Saltzman's anger is directed towards politicians and social engineers who "play the racial numbers game at the expense of helpless children."

Sartain, James Auxford
Attitudes of Parents and Children Towards Desegregation. Ph.d. dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1966, 164 p.

This study was conducted during the summer of 1955 in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, just prior to the desegregation of schools. Children were found to be more positive toward desegregation than adults. High socio-economic status, active participation in church affairs, a non-Southern regional background and low authoritarianism were found to be positively associated with parents' favorable attitudes towards desegregation.

Sheatsley, Paul B.
"White Attitudes Toward the Negro," Daedalus, 95: 217-238 (Winter, 1966).

Teele, James E. and Clara Mayo
"School integration: tumult and shame." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 25, No. 1, January, 1969, pp. 137-156.

Tillman, James A., Jr.
"The Quest for Identity and Status: Facets of the Desegregation Process in the Upper Midwest," Phylon, 22: 329-339 (Winter, 1961).

Tumin, M. M.
"Readiness and resistance to desegregation: a social portrait of the hard core." Social Forces, Vol. 36, 1958, pp. 256-263.

Weisbrod, Marvin R.
What Happens When a Negro Family Moves Next Door. New York: National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 1962.

Study suggests that residential proximity between races tends to reduce white prejudice and negative attitudes toward housing integration.

"What Negro Leaders Want Now"
U.S. News and World Report, 66: 44-46+ (February 24, 1969).

Works, Ernest
"Residence in Integrated and Segregated Housing and Improvement in Self-Concepts of Negroes," Sociology and Social Research, 46: 294-301 (April, 1962).

Yarrow, M.R.; Campbell, J.D., and Yarrow, L. J.
"Acquisition of new norms: A study of racial desegregation." Journal of Social Issues, 14 (1), 1958, 8-28. (See annotation under C).

Young, Whitney M., Jr.
"The Case for Urban Integration." Social Work Journal, 12: 12-17 (July, 1967).

B.14. Attitudes of Religious Groups Toward the Poor

Harrell, David Edwin, Jr.
White Sects and Black Men in the Recent South. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1972.

Refutes the idea that the minor sects--the religions of the white lower classes--are racially bigoted and shows the genuine efforts at racial understanding and accommodation that are occurring within the sects today.

Hough, Joseph C., Jr.
Black power and white Protestants: a Christian response to the new Negro pluralism. New York, Oxford University Press, 1968, ix, 228 p.

Coleman, James S.
Race Relations and Social Change. Johns Hopkins University, July 1967.

Davis, E.E. and M. Fine
"Effects of the findings of the U.S. national advisory commission on civil disorders: an experimental study of attitude change." Human Relations, Vol. 28, April 1975. pp. 209-227.

Engelman, Harry
"This matter came on some changing attitudes toward dependency," Social Work Papers, Vol. 9, 1962, pp. 17-25.

Handler, June Moss
An attempt to change kindergarten childrens' attitudes of prejudice toward the Negro. Ed.D. dissertation. Columbia University, 1966, 255 p.

A one-team study using planned experiences with books, puppets, discussions, special art media, and visitors to induce children in an integrated classroom to examine their own prejudices. Researcher concluded that if exposed to these experiences, kindergarten level white children could begin to change their negative attitudes of prejudice.

Katz, Daniel (ed.)
"Attitude Change," Public Opinion Quarterly. 1960, Vol. 24, no. 2.

This special issue of Public Opinion Quarterly concerns the attempts of individuals to achieve unity and consistency in their perceptions, beliefs and attitudes.

Kiesler, C., B. Collins and N. Miller
Attitude Change. New York: Wiley, 1971.

McAdoo, John Lewis
An exploratory study of racial attitude change in black preschool children using differential treatments. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Michigan, 1970, 96 p.

Study included 65 lower socioeconomic level black preschool children to test the effects of positive and negative reinforcement in a black curriculum. Both were found to affect attitudes, but the negative effect was greater. There were no differences by sex or family status of children. Results also reflected a more positive attitude toward own ethnic identity than previous studies.

Riis, Jacob A.
How the other half lives. New York: Hill and Wang, 1957, xix, 231 p.

This report, written at the end of the nineteenth century, graphically documents the filth and horror of the New York slums. The journalistic style of the work allows the reader to know exactly what the slum dweller thinks and feels about his condition. It is surprising to see that this person, so used to his lot in life and with no knowledge of any other way of living, seems to have become apathetic toward his condition. Most of the slum dwellers were immigrants, and through Riis's own prejudices, the reader can discover how most people at that time stereotyped the various nationalities. Riis also shows that until their welfare was somehow threatened society in general, neither knew nor cared "how the other half lived."

Sampson, William A., and Vera Milam
"The Intraracial Attitudes of the Black Middle Class: Have They Changed?" Social Problems, December 1975, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 153-165.

Article examines the attitudes of a sample of middle-class blacks in light of the influences of the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement. The article concludes that middle-class blacks are racially conscious and have a fairly strong feeling of group solidarity.

Walker, Patricia Ann
The effects of hearing selected children's stories that portray blacks in a favorable manner on racial attitudes of groups of black and white kindergarten children. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Kentucky, 1971, 110 p.

Uniracial study and control groups were used to examine and compare responses to racial attitude stories and to determine whether negative attitudes could be modified. Both racial groups indicated a positive response toward the white ethnic group and negative toward the black. Researchers concluded that portrayal in story readings alone is insufficient to change negative attitudes toward blacks for either black or white kindergarten children.

"What's happening to America's values: a conversation with Clare Booth Luce." U.S. News and World Report, June 24, 1974, pp. 52-58.

Clare Booth Luce, former Congresswoman and ambassador, discusses Watergate, Congress, the media, women's liberation and other topics. She also discusses American attitudes which have changed from optimistic and Utopian-minded to more realistic, although more cynical.

Yarrow, M.R.; Campbell, J.D.; and Yarrow, L.J.
"Acquisition of new norms: A study of racial desegregation." Journal of Social Issues, 14 (1), 1958, 8-28.

Investigates effects of imposed desegregation on children in a summer camp. Findings suggest that at the end of a two-week period, children tended to have more favorable attitudes toward desegregation.

Yawky, T.D.
"Attitudes toward black Americans held by rural and urban white early childhood subjects based upon multi-ethnic studies materials." Journal of Negro Education, 42 (2), 1973 (Spr), 164-169.
(See annotation under B-8-b)

Zinberg, Norman Earl
Teaching social change. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976. 252 p.

Adams, Leonard Palmer
Public attitudes toward unemployment insurance; a historical account with special reference to alleged abuses. Kalamazoo: W.E. Upjohn, 1971.

Analyzing poverty policy, edited by Dorothy Buckton James.
Lexington, Mass.; D.C. Heath & Co., 1975, 264 p.

Bluestone, Barry, Mary Stevenson, William M. Murphy
Low Wages and the Working Poor. Ann Arbor, Mich.: The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1976.

These researchers suggest that low wage poverty cannot be eliminated solely by efforts to upgrade the health, skill and education of the poor themselves. Instead they recommend the elimination of low wages in America.

Carlson, Robert O., ed.
Communications and public opinion: a Public Opinion Quarterly reader. 1975, xv, 642 p. bibl, tables, charts, (Praeger special studies in U.S. econ., social, and pol. issues)

Collection of articles reprinted from Public Opinion Quarterly.

Chapman, Elwood N.
Your attitude is showing: a primer on human relations. Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1972. vii, 215 p.

A book for developing keener understanding of on-the-job emotional relationships.

Christenson, James A. and Choon Yang
"Dominant Values in American Society: An Exploratory Analysis," Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 60, No. 4., July 1976, pp. 461-473.

Crosland, C.A.R.
The conservative enemy: a program for radical reform in the sixties. New York: Schocken Books 1962. 251 p.

This book, written by a Labor Member of Parliament and published in the early 1960s, is divided into three sections. Part I deals with social and economic problems of an industrial society such as public and private spending, inequalities of wealth and taxation, the role of public ownership, monopoly, advertising and the control of business by relatively few individuals. The author attacks the conservatism that has formed in both the Left and the Right. Part II criticizes this conservatism and lack of action on the part of the Left and presents what the author feels are the necessary social goals for a contemporary Labor Party. Part III examines sociological and cultural issues of public schools, urban planning, the media and industrial democracy and what reforms are needed to improve these problem areas.

Culbertson, Hugh M.
"What is an Attitude?" Journal of Cooperative Extension; Vol. 6, No. 2, Summer 1968, pp. 79-84.

Dreikurs, Rudolf
Social equality: the challenge of today. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1971, 226 p.

This study discusses the importance of social equality in maintaining harmony and stability in the community. The author examines the need for individuals to treat each other with respect and dignity. He emphasizes the idea that man has not recognized the social equality a democratic society has given him. Man, he contends, is afraid of being inferior and thus tries to become superior over others.

The book deals first with how the individual can know and understand himself and his own motives and then how he can understand others. Although the book deals little with poverty or racism directly, this psychological study can be a useful tool in understanding the attitudes toward social equality in a changing society.

Friedman, Rose D.
Poverty: definition and perspective. Washington, D.C: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1965. v, 49 p.

Study views poverty in an historical perspective and points out economic changes which have occurred among low-income families through time. Author proposes criteria based on nutritional adequacy for distinguishing poor from non-poor. Part III of the study consists of an analysis and criticism of the 1964 Council of Economic Advisors' concept of poverty.

Hawley, Willis D. and Svara, James H.
The study of community power: a bibliographic review. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographic Center-Clio Press, 1972, 123 p.

Covers research during the fifty years prior to 1971 dealing with overall patterns of community decision making.

Hess, Robert D. and Torney, Judith V.
The development of political attitudes in children. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1970, 288 p.

Considers the effects of social class at pre-adult levels to obtain information about the induction of children into the political life of the United States, to describe the nature of citizenship roles, and to examine implications of political learning and behavior for the stability of the political system.

Hyman, Herbert H.
"The Value System of Different Classes: A Social Psychological Contribution to the Analysis of Stratification," in Reinhard Bendex and Seymour Lipset, eds., Class, Status and Power. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1966, pp. 428-442.

Just, Marion R. et al.
Coping in a troubled society. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1974. 113 p. Bibl. pp. 109-113.

Just, Marion R.
"Coping with Political Alienation." Chapter 3, pp. 37-54 in Coping.

The author first defines political alienation two ways. First it is "a psychological condition of discomfort, anxiety, and even despair" (38) and second, that is "an individual's negative and subjective attitude towards: citizens, public officials, and the political system," (39). Data from a 1973 survey of 1596 adults reveal that negative attitude towards politics is widespread, there is a large difference between what most Americans expect and what they perceive of public officials and political institutions, that most of the alienation centers on such qualities as understanding, trustworthiness, fairness, and effectiveness of officials and institutions and that many Americans feel helpless toward alienation. A majority (68%) feel that the "federal government has a deep responsibility for seeing that the poor are taken care of, ...and that every person achieves a minimum standard of living." (48) However, a majority also believes that justice is not distributed equally.

The author concludes with strategies for coping with alienation. These include education reaching the value of other forms of political activity other than voting and group advocacy.

Kinder, Donald R.; Tom Smith, and Harold B. Berard
"The Attitude-Labeling Process Outside of the Laboratory." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, April, 1976, Vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 480-491.

Proposes a theoretical extension of the Ostrom and Upshaw perspective model of attitudes and investigates its utility in a field setting. Model was extended to include a behavior as well as an attitude-relevant dimension.

Krauss, Irving
Stratification, Class and Conflict. New York: Free Press, 512 p.

LaFrance, Marianne and Clara Mayo
"Racial differences in gaze behavior during conversations: Two systematic observational studies," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, May 1976, pp. 547-552.

Discusses results of two observational studies conducted to investigate racial differences in the use of gaze direction as a regulatory mechanism in conversation. Discusses implications for racial interactions.

Marmor, Theodore R., and Martin Reen
"Reforming 'The Welfare Mess:' The Fate of the Family Assistance Plan, 1969-72," in Policy and Politics in America: Six Case Studies, Allan P. Sindler, ed., Boston: Little, Brown and Comp., 1973, pp. 2-29.

Miller, S.M.
"Criteria for Antipoverty Policies: A Paradigm for Choice." Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Vol. III, No. 5, Sept.-Oct., 1968, pp. 3-11.

Discusses the following dichotomies as criteria for antipoverty policies: fundamentalism or incrementalism, universality or selectivity, ambiguity or self-determination, competition and pluralism or coordination, and centralization or decentralization.

Munroe, Robert L.
Cross-cultural human development. Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole Pub. Co., c1975, x, 181 p. :ill; 23 cm. (Life-span human development series). Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. [153]-174.

Orcutt, Ben A.
Poverty and social casework services. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1974. xi, 177 p.

Collection of essays by professionals in the field of Social Work focusing on poverty and its effect on people. Emphasizes these effects in relation to individuals and what can be done for them as individuals. Discussions ranged from the "culture of poverty" and "opportunity theory" to the historical relationship between casework and the problems of poverty.

Perlo, Victor
Economics of racism U.S.A. New York: International Publishers, 1975, xiii, 280 p.

This book on the economics of racism was prefaced by Henry Winston, National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The author examines discrimination and its effects on Blacks, especially poor Blacks with respect to wages, employment, housing, education and social equality. Chapter 12 presents a discussion of discrimination in labor unions and the effect this has on Black wages and job potential. In Chapter 13, the author chastises the government for its discrimination and for its lack of action in forming Civil Rights and anti-poverty programs. Chapter 7 discusses and disagrees with attitudes of various academic scholars that Black culture, intelligence and Black family life are inferior.

Pettigrew, Thomas F., Elizabeth L. Useem, Clarence Normand and Marshall S. Smith
"Busing: A Review of the 'Evidence'." The Public Interest, No. 3, Winter 1973, pp. 88-118.

Quinn, O.W.
"The transmission of racial attitudes among white southerners." Social Forces, 33, 1954, 41-46.

Found that the provision of certain experiences for the child rather than verbal instruction were important in the transmission of racial attitudes among white southerners.

Ramsey, Ralph J.
Forms and scope of Poverty in Kentucky. (Resource Development Series 10.) Lexington: Kentucky University, January 1967, 48 p.

Rawls, John
A Theory of Justice. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971.

Rist, Ray C. and Colleen J. Soares
"The Oppressed in America: Poverty and Internal Colonialism," in Understanding Social Problems. New York: Praeger, 1976, pp. 161-186.

Discusses conservative and liberal ideological perspectives on poverty and provides a section on the oppression of third-world peoples.

Robinson, John P. and Phillip R. Shaver
Measures of social psychological attitudes. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1975, 750 p.

Book is a basic empirical reference work with a review and evaluation of major measures of social psychological attitudes. It includes measures for attitudes in the areas of life satisfaction and happiness, alienation and anomia, authoritarianism, values, general attitudes toward people and religious attitudes.

Rowe, David C.
"Attitudes, Social Class, and the Quality of Foster Care." Social Service Review, Vol. 50, No. 3, September 1976, pp. 506-514.

Samora, Julian
Minority Leadership in a Bi-racial Cultural Community. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

Sowell, Thomas
Race and Economics. New York: David McKay Co., 1975. 276 p.

Taylor, William L.
Hanging Together; equality in an urban nation. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971, 348 p.

The former Staff Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights examines the issues vital to blacks and other minority groups which have been the victims of legislative and executive incompetence, of deprivation and of discrimination. He re-evaluates the government's civil rights effort and the war on poverty, challenging the current politics of failure by offering strategies for change.

U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration
Immigrants and the American Labor Market. Manpower Research Monograph No. 31. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, 76 p.

Report examines social, demographic and occupational characteristics of immigrants. Pages 35 to 47 discuss the adjustments of immigrants to the American labor market and includes a section on their attitudes towards work.

Valenti, Jack
A Very Human President. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1976, 402 p.

Part of this book discusses LBJ's sensitivity to the needs of the poor and of the blacks.

Von Maltitz, Frances Willard
Living and learning in two languages: bilingual-bicultural education in the United States. New York: McGraw Hill, 1975. xiii, 221 p.

Warner, L.G. and M.L. DeFleur
"Attitude as an Interactional Concept: Social Distance as Intervening Variables Between Attitudes and Action," American Sociological Review, Vol. 34, April 1969, pp. 153-69.

Weed, Perry L.
The white ethnic movement and ethnic politics. New York: Praeger, 1973, 275 pp.

Wright, Gerald C., Jr.
"Community structure and voting in the South." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 40, 1976, pp. 201-215.

"This article combines census and survey data to assess the effects of community characteristics, black concentration and urbanism, on the decision processes of southern white voters. Examining voting for Wallace in the 1968 election, the effects of black concentration on voting, attitudes, issue salience, and perceptions of candidates are found to be generally greater in rural than in urban areas." (From author's abstract).

E. Measuring Attitudes and Gauging Public Opinion About the Poor

Alwin, Duane F.
"Attitude scales as congereric tests: a reexamination of an attitude behavior model," Sociometry, December, 1976. pp. 377-383.

Becker, Theodore M. and Meyers, Peter R.
"Empathy and bravado: interviewing reluctant bureaucrats." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 4, Winter, 1974-75. pp. 605-613.

England, George W.; Korman, Abraham K. and Stein, Carroll I.
"Overcoming contradictions in attitude survey results--the need for relevant attitude norms." Personnel Administration, Vol. 24, No. 3, May-June, 1961, pp.36-40.

This article finds the current literature on job attitudes full of contradictions. The authors point out the importance of proper norms in attitude measurement. Knowledge of the composition of norm groups is also important so that proper interpretation of a set of scores may be made.

Lemon, Nigel
Attitudes and their measurement. New York: John Wiley, 1973.

Nimmo, Dan D. and Bonjean, Charles M.(eds.)
Political Attitudes and Public Opinion. New York: David McKay Comp., Inc., 1972, 568 p.

North Carolina Fund
How North Carolina whites and blacks view: each other, government and police, housing, poverty, education and employment; summary of a 1968 opinion poll; by Oliver Quayle and Co. 37p., Durham, 1968.

Oppenheim, Abraham Naftali
Questionnaire design and attitude measurement, New York: Basic Books, 1966.

Robinson, John P. and Shaver, Philip R.
Measures of social psychological attitudes. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1973. Rev. ed. 750 p.

Schwartz, Alvin
What do you think? An introduction to public opinion: how it forms, functions, and affects our lives. New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1966, 189p illus.

This is a somewhat outdated look at the opinion-measurement field, yet, it provides a fair introduction. The writing is well-researched and logically worded. All of the tables are easily comprehended, even by the non-statistically minded. There is a special section on teenagers and opinions, Chapter 9.

The thrust of the book makes it readable for high school students.

Chapter 11 contains an exposition of the purpose and work of such well-known polling organizations as The Gallup Organization, the A.C. Nielsen Company, Louis Harris and Associates, and Elmo Roper and Associates.

David, Martin
Strategies for improving policy relevant data on the poor. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, November 28, 1973, 12 + 1.

Criticizes the Current Population Survey data of the Federal government for its lack of information on the dynamics of poverty, on the impact of Federal antipoverty programs and on its concentration on characteristics which are unlikely to change as a result of policy. Presents a four-part strategy of improving data on the poor including redesigning and supplementing the Current Population Survey.

Peterson, James H.
A disguised structured instrument for the assessment of attitudes toward the poor. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1967. 144 p.

Woodward, George A.
Dimensions of judgment and characteristics of displaceable statements in the disguised-structured instrument for the assessment of attitudes toward the poor. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1967. 86 p.

G.1. Sourceworks and Sources of Ongoing Information

American Library Association. Social Responsibilities Round Table. Task Force on Alternatives in Print.
Alternatives in print 73-74: the annual catalog of social change publications. San Francisco: Glide Publications, 1973. 375p.

A guide to hard-to-locate addresses and publications of the free presses, including social action, counter-culture, third world, non-profit and anti-profit groups and movements. Uses subject headings such as Black Liberation Movement, Chicano Movement, Discrimination, Feminism, Migrant Workers, Poverty, Racism, Tenant Unions, Women's Liberation, etc.

IRCD Bulletin. A publication of the ERIC Information Retrieval Center on the Disadvantaged.

Shav, Marvin E. and Wright, Jack M.
Scales for the measurement of attitudes. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967, 550p.

Assembles all significant attitude scales into a single source. Provides thorough coverage of the literature and an extensive bibliography.

Urban Resource Systems.
A National Network for the Acquisition, Organization, Processing and Dissemination of Materials by and about Blacks. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Division of Library Programs, January 1974, 85 leaves.

Describes the objectives and history of various projects to coordinate the acquisition and organization of materials concerning Blacks. In addition the paper develops a proposal for the National Network for the acquisition, processing and dissemination of materials by and about Blacks.

Wilcox, Roger, comp.
The psychological consequences of being a Black American: a source book of research by Black psychologists. New York: Wiley, 1971, 492p.

G.2. Bibliographies

Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes, 1972 [and others similar]. G.K. Hall publications.

Kingsley, H. L. and Carbone, M.
"Bibliography of Attitudes of Italian Americans Towards Race Prejudice," Journal of Abnormal Psychology. Vol. 33, October 1938, pp. 532-7.

Obudho, Constance E.
Black-white racial attitudes: an annotated bibliography. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1976, 180p.

The 475 articles and books in the work cover the period from 1950 to 1974. Citations contain information about the racial attitudes of blacks and whites toward each other and toward their own group. Works cited also contain information about factors associated with racial attitudes and the formation and change of attitudes in children and adults. The works cited are divided into five categories: Racial Attitude Formation and Change in Children, Racial Attitudes in Young People, Racial Attitude Change in Adults, Concomitants of Racial Attitudes and Racial Attitudes in Adults.

Schneider, William J.; Belding, Nancye; and Miles, Guy H.
A survey of the literature relevant to Indian rural youth in the southwestern states. Minneapolis: North Star Research and Development Institute, 1972. 44p.

A 1972 summary of the literature on selected topics relating to rural American Indian youth in the Southwest, including environment, education, personal characteristics, job training and employment prospects.

St. John, Nancy and Smith, Nancy
Annotated Bibliography on School Racial Mix and the Self-Concept, Aspirations, Academic Achievement and Interracial Attitudes and Behavior of Negro Children. Center for Research and Development on Educational Differences, Harvard University, 1967.

Welsch, Erwin K.
Afro-American bibliography: a lecture given to the Institute on Afro-American Studies, University of Wisconsin, Summer 1970. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1970. 39p.

Designed for the use of university bibliographers, it contains background and current problems of collections in this area. Includes information on Black publishers, bibliographies, documents, periodicals, research reports, and monographs.

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